Education – 1921.

Colleges

Alabama.

PAYNE UNIVERSITY TO MOVE TO MONTGOMERY, ALA.

(By Associated Negro Press.)

Selma, Ala., Dec. 27.—The Payne University, one of Selma's well known schools will, after the present session be moved to Montgomery, where grounds and buildings have been purchased for its use. The board of trustees of the school have acquired the property of the old St. Joseph Catholic School, together with all buildings and properties and about 200 acres of land. The St. Joseph is situated about three miles from Montgomery. The purchase price of the property was said to be $30,000.

NEGRO UNIVERSITY GOES TO MONTGOMERY

Montgomery Advertiser 2/13/21

Ministers and Laymen of A.M.E. Church Ratify Purchase of St. Joseph's College

(Special to The Advertiser)

SELMA, Feb. 12.—The most interesting meeting of many of the leading ministers and laymen of the A. M. E. church was held in Selma this week for the purpose of adjusting a contest in the courts entered upon by one of the trustees of Payne University against action taken by other trustees in purchasing the St. Joseph's Catholic School for colored boys near Montgomery a few weeks ago, and the irregularity in revising the charter of Payne University. The courts decided against the irregular procedure in revising the charter.

After the adjournment of the court session Bishop B. F. Lee called together all ministerial and lay trustees of the University for a meeting in Brown Chapel A. M. E. Church, where all agreed to accept and adopt the new purchase at Montgomery and put forth the greatest effort of their lives to make sure that the $12,000 due on the property March the third be raised, as well as to make good the $40,000 that the African Methodist Episcopal Church in Alabama or the Ninth District, has decided to raise in 1921.

The University is now part in Montgomery and part in Selma, and the friends and members of the church are rejoicing in the purchase. This means the acquisition of nearly two hundred acres of fertile land, a school campus, which because of its elevation offers best health inducements; more school buildings and general capacity than compose the Selma site; an independent system of water-works from a well of eighteen hundred feet in depth, an elevated tank of twenty thousand gallons' capacity with water veins and plugs extending to all parts of the campus.

To prove their hearty cooperation and sincere resolve to do larger things for education than the history of the A. M. E. Church has known, the following resolutions were adopted:

Selma, Alabama, February the 9th. Resolved that the Trustees of Payne University do hereby agree to assume all responsibility in the recent purchase of the land and appurtenances of St. Joseph College at Montgomery, Alabama, and that we unite in bringing to a successful issue the proposed rally for $10,000 for the consummation of the trade and the expansion and maintainance of Payne University.

This property and the appurtenances are worth to the A. M. E. connection at least $100,000 and cost $30,000.

BISHOP LEE AND THE TRUSTEES ARE ENJOINED

3/12/21, Birmingham Reporter

Selma, Alabama, March 8th—There is still an unsettled condition as it regards the atcivities of the Trustee of Payne University and leaders who propose a removal of the school, making the central institution near Montgomery, Alabama. Two injunctions have been issued, one injoining the new body who set themselves up as officers, furnished the State with a new charter which automatically removed the original trustees. This new body was ousted by the court and injoined from further activities as such officers.

Now comes a new injunction, it is alleged that friends of the old trustee board have injoined the board from participating in a mass meeting and an educational movement headed up in Montgomery last week. When this body reached the seat of the conference they were faced with an injunction denying them the right to use any money whatsoever collected for the purpose of Payne University or extending its borders. Bishop Lee is injoined and he cannot participate as the statement goes in spending this money in a new site or a new proposition or any proposition save for the use of Payne University, per se.

A second meeting was held in Montgomery this week and a Board of Trustees is named in a new charter and it is believed that they are attempting without election to exercise the function of officers and trustees and proceeding as before the order of the court was issued. There are those standing on guard, it is reported waiting to learn of the tender of any money on a new proposition not authorized by the Trustee Board now in tact. Investigations are being made and it is believed that before too long some people high up will be called before the courts in a contempt proceeding. Legal opinion is now afloat that the injunction has been violated by contending parties and the matter may be serious when the court's attention is called to the same. In the meanwhile the new officers are expressing perfect satisfaction and claim that they are acting within their rights.

MIXON SATISFIED WITH CONDITIONS IN THE STATE

3/19/21 Birmingham Reporter

Dr. W. H. Mixon, of Alabama, has just arrived from Washington and New York where he conferred with political magnates and leaders of the country. The Doctor was highly elated over what he considered future prospects and what he was able to gain from his trip East. He said that the signs were hopeful for the black man, and all indicate a prosperous future for the American people.

In speaking of the Payne University trouble, Dr. Mixon stated: "That condition is perfectly satisfactorily arranged, Mr. Editor, and the real trustees of the institution are to hold a meeting in a very short while and pursue the religious and manly course to protect the property, the church, the race, as it regards our progress and sensible demeanor in Alabama. I have not disturbed myself about the movement of my brethren, and I have had no occasion to disturb my friends. The brethren have attempted some things that are unlawful, as it regards the rule of our church and denomination, as well as it related to the legal proceedings regarding properties owned by the people, a church or an organization. I am convinced that whatever might be the contention of the other brethren, it is not disassociated with political ambitions and an attempt to ascend without the sanction of the great Methodist body that controls our work in Alabama. I will never leave the people; I can always depend upon them. The leaders might be wrong, and the people might be wrong, but the people are pretty generally right and will stand by the right thing when the facts are made known. Knowing we must depend upon them, I believe the acts of the brethren, when the burdens are finally put upon them, they should at least have the right to sanction it. No one will charge me with being opposed to advanced steps for bigger educational advantages.

"Now that the courts have spoken in this matter, I believe we would do well to recognize the order of the court and abide our time until the people have expressed their views of the illegal act of ousting the original trustees of the school, and others setting themselves up as trustees without the direction of the people."

NEW NEGRO COLLEGE HAS STRONG FACULTY

7/14/21

Old Industrial School Near Montgomery Converted Into High Grade Institute

Mont. Advertiser 7/14/21

At a meeting of the board of trustees of Bethel College, the faculty for next term was elected. The fall term of this college will be opened on October 2, and at that time the following will take charge of their respective departments according to selection made by the trustees at their meeting Wednesday.

President, Rev. F. R. Sims, A. M., D., of Banbridge, Ga.; Vice-President Rev. P. W. Walls, A. M., D. D., Rev S. D. Rhone, A. B., B. D., of Philadelphia; R. A. Daly of Montgomery Alabama, director of industries; Rev H. N. Newsome, D. D., LL. D., head of the correspondence department; Rev. B. F. Mallard, A. B., B. D. Birmingham, Dean of the theological department.

Ruth C. Lee, Montgomery, C. Winefred Martin, Topeka, Kansas; Augusta H. Holloway, Dothan; Jas. G. Chisholm, Birmingham, director of tailoring department; H. J. Bailey, Montgomery, shoe making; C. C. Milton, Montgomery, harness making.

The music teacher, farm foreman, and teacher of domestic science will be elected later on. Rev. M. H. Leath, secretary of the Board of Trustees, and Rev. G. B. West, D. D., LL. D., of Montgomery, treasurer; Rev. J. R. Burhes, D. D., of Birmingham, president of the Board of Trustees.

This is a school for colored boys and girls, situated about three miles from Montgomery on the Mt. Meigs road. It was formerly known as St. Josephs Industrial School, but some months ago was changed to its present name and purpose when purchased by another negro denomination.

ANOTHER BLATANT AND UNGODLY MOVEMENT.

Christian Record 3/24/21.

Some of the leading characters of the defeated plan have launched a propaganda. The result sought is to split the State. They are circulating a petition for a charter, they claim, to organize an independent A. M. E. School by proceeding to purchase that thirty thousand ($30,000) dollar tract of land. We feel that the A. M. E. people of Alabama have too much common sense to necessitate an argument to show that the A. M. E. people of Alabama can't afford to attempt to finance both schools while they have been struggling over thirty years to make Payne University what it is. And, too, the people of Alabama have sense enough to know that they could not make a success of the plant five or six miles out in the country, because they have not a sufficient number of boarding students to send to support it. The Catholic people, with their millions behind them, tried it twenty years and offered 100 per cent better inducements than the A. M. E. people can possibly offer, failed and are now seeking to unload at any price they can get that would save them from a total loss. Their failure to succeed was not for the need of money, but owing to the locality they could not get the patronage that was anything like commensurate with the output of money. Then, too, no man nor set of men have the legal right to organize a school of any magnitude in the name of the A. M. E. Church without legal authority, which authority must be obtained from all of the annual conferences in the State, and before such a school can get denominational recognition and share in the annual connectional donation, the General Conference must pass on the acceptance thereof. Thus it is clear that an attempt to organize an independent A. M. E. School is bogus and the participants are in open rebellion against the A. M. E. Church. The laws of both the Church and State recognize the board of legal trustees and said board has acted for the whole State so far as the A. M. E. Church is concerned, and the loyal people will govern themselves accordingly. If any have collected money in the name of Payne University they had better get orders from Bishop Lee before disposing of it in any shape whatever.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH
FEB 17

THE PAYNE UNIVERSITY MATTER LEGALLY SETTLED.

Christian Recorder 3/24/21

First, the court has rendered a decree as to who are the legal trustees and the legal charter.

In accordance with the decision of the court, the charter under which Payne University must operate is the original charter under which the university worked ten or more years ago and up to the present (except one year, when an unlawful and new charter was tried and rejected) is the only charter under which the trustees can legally proceed.

This charter provided for and recognized nine trustees that were duly elected and recognized as legal trustees by all of the then existing annual conferences and all of the annual conferences created by the A. M. E. Church in Alabama since the adoption of the original charter quoted herein, to which all absolutely legal matters of Payne University have been referred for adjudication, so far as the jurisdiction of said board of legal trustees extended and the recommendation of the auxiliary board of trustees requested.

In strict keeping with duties of the legal board of trustees and in response to a legally called meeting, the said board convened in the Payne University Chapel Wednesday, March 16, 1921, with Bishop B. F. Lee, D. D., presiding bishop of the Ninth Episcopal District, in which the university is located and is functioning, and by request presided. After the devotional services, the bishop stated the object of the call and outlined the work to be done by the trustees; the most important was to take action in the matter pertaining to a new location for Payne University, so far as appertained to a contract that had been entered into by Revs. J. B. Carter, H. N. Newsome, P. W. Walls, G. B. West and others, to purchase a piece of property near Montgomery, which belongs to the Catholic Church, for thirty thousand ($30,000) dollars. This was the second meeting held to consider the same matter. One was held on the 21st of last February. In that meeting the question of taking over the contract entered into by Revs. Carter, Newsome, Walls, West and others to so legalize their actions as to shift all responsibilities from those who had so far negotiated to the A. M. E. Church in Alabama by her legal representatives (the nine legal trustees). As no papers of any kind showing the status of the matter were present, the legal trustees decided not to obligate the whole A. M. E. Church in Alabama to take responsibilities, the magnitude of which even the trustees did not know. Drs. Carter, et al., claimed to have paid $5,000 on the land, but had no receipt on hand to show that the proper conditions that follow such transactions had been observed. In short, not one sheet of paper showing the conditions was given to the trustees, by which they could know what to take over. Consequently the board of trustees appointed a committee with full power to act, to go to Montgomery and get the proper papers and examine them and if found to be all right and legally executed to take over the sale, etc.

When the board met on the 15th inst., and before taking further action, the committee was asked to report, but it had not met nor made investigations as ordered. This left the legal trustees still in the dark with nothing before them but a carefully and skilfully-written instrument which legally meant that the legal trustees had taken over and begun to function the matters of the newly purchased property, which would have saddled upon the A. M. E. people of Alabama a debt of not less than thirty thousand dollars to be all paid in eighteen months, in addition to not less than twelve thousand ($12,000) dollars that must be raised and paid in the next four months for Payne University, which would aggregate not less than forty-two thousand ($42,000) dollars that must be paid, besides paying teachers and other operating expenses. The trustees had nothing by which to guide their action but verbal information, except that suicidal document they were requested to sign; not as much as a recept for the five thousand dollars that the would-be transferers claimed to have paid and asked the legal trustees to order $1,500 of that $5,000 refunded.

The bishop and legal trustees evidenced their ability to look out for the welfare of the A. M. E. people of Alabama and their present and future educational interest by refusing to sign that decaying document presented. As some of the trustees failed to see the misleading features at first they were willing to sign it, but all agreed to consult an attorney at-law. Consequently Col. Pitts was called upon to pass on the documen sent for the trustees to sign. Lawyer Pitts soon discovered the invisible parasite that had hidden itself beneath and misleading flattery and laid plans by which the entire A. M. E. Church in Alabama was in a fair wa to lose even what it already has, i. e., the present Payne University and all of the property belonging therewith owuld have been in such con dition to become responsible for the thirty thousand ($30,000) dollars if not all paid in eighteen months. After the lawyer (Col. Pitts) passed on the rejected document, the trustees and bishop adopted a resolution unanimously, in which the A. M. E. Church in Alabama was absolutely declared unconnected in any awy with the new movement to purchase the property in question, near Montgomery, Ala., and the A. M. E. people in Alabama are thereby warned accordingly. The resolution was passed on by Lawyer Pitts and declared legally all right and was signed by the presiding bishop, B. F. Lee, and the following legal trustees: R. D Brooks, D. C. Edmondson, J. W. Walker, G. W. Allen, W. H. Mixon, L V. Starkey and E. W. Stone. Every living legal trustee signed the resolu tion except Dr. C. W. Warren, who was too sick to attend the meeting.

COLLEGE OPENS WITH BRIGHT OUTLOOK

The Birmingham Ala. Reporter 10/8/21

Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 4. (Special to The Birmingham Reporter.)—Bethel College opened here today with large number of ministers and laymen of the A. M. E. Church present. One hundred students have enrolled. Dr. P. W. Walls acted as master of ceremonies and in a masterly address stated the object of Bethel College and pointed out its resources and advantages. "I Need Thee Every Hour" was sung and Rev. C. G. Hatcher offered prayer. Pro. 8th chapter was read by Dr. T. W. Coffee. Dr. Walls spoke of Dr. Sims and his fitness for the position he will fill. Dr. Sims appeared in a new suit of overalls which was significant of one of the prime objects of Bethel—Industry. Dr. Sims made a practical talk of what he would endeavor to do and have done as President of the school, setting forth the principa l objects of the school—moral attainment, intellectual and industrial.

Among other speakers were Drs. G. G. West, C. G. Hatcher, J. H. Slade, A. D. W. Mitchell, R. Gray and T. W. Coffee.

More than one hundred enrolled and the outlook is that Bethel will be crowded before the end of the year. More than $600.00 was collected.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 17

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District of Columbia.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY RECEIVES HIGHEST ACADEMIC RECOGNITION

N.Y. Negro World
Dec 17 1921

SWARTHMORE, COLLEGE, Pa., Dec. 2.—At the thirty-fifth annual convention of the Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Middle States and Maryland, held at Swarthmore College, Friday, November 25, announcement was made by the Commission on the Accrediting of Higher Institutions, composed of some of the foremost educators in America, of the approved list of colleges and universities in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia. Fifty-nine of the Middle State colleges and universities were placed on the list, including Howard University at Washington, D. C.

The colleges and universities included on the list are: Adelphia College, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Alfred University, Alfred, N. Y.; Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa.; Augustinian College of Vilanova, Pa.; Barnard College, New York city; Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa.; Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa.; Canisius College, Canisius N. Y.; Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C.; Colegate University, Hamilton, N. Y.; the College of Mount St. Vincent-on-Hudson, N. Y.; College of New Rochelle, New Rochelle, N. Y.; College of Saint Elizabeth, Convent, N. J.; College of the City of New York; Columbia University, N. Y.; Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa.; Elmira College, Elmira, N. Y.; Fordham University, New York city; Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa.; Georgetown University, Washington, D. C.; Goucher College, Baltimore, Md.; Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y.; Haverford College, Haverford, Conn.; Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y.; Howard University, Washington, D. C.; Hunter College, New York city; Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.; Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.; Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa.; Manhattan College, New York city; Marywood College, Scranton, Pa.; Muhlenberg University, Allentown, Pa.; College of Arts and Pure Science, New York University, New York city; Pennsylvania College of Gettysburg, Gettysburg, Pa.; Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.; Princeton University, Princeton N. J.; Rutgers College, New Brunswick N. J.; St. John's College, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y.; St. Vincent College, Beatty, Pa.; Seton Hill College, Greensburg, Pa.; Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa.; Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y.; Temple University, Philadelphia, Pa.; Trinity College, Washington, D. C.; Union University, Schanectady, N. Y.; the University of Buffalo, Buffalo, N. Y.; University of Maryland, College Park, Md.; University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.; University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.; University of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y.; Ursinus College, Collegeville, Pa.; Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pa.; Wells College, Aurora, N. Y.; Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pa.; William Smith College, Geneva, N. Y.

The educational standards used to judge the colleges contained, in brief, a careful computation of the curricula, teaching staff and finances of each college. It took into consideration only those institutions having at least eight professors giving their entire time to instruction. It also took into consideration the qualifications and training of the teaching staff. A college year of at least thirty-four weeks of academic work is required and the amount of work to be done by one instructor figured largely. The curriculum was considered as to its breadth of study and concentration and also its relation to the resources of the college. The salaries of instructors and entrance requirements for students were also studied in reaching the standard of rating.

The announcement of the new rating of Howard University was given by President J. Stanley Durkee, who attended the recent convention of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Middle States and Maryland, in the University chapel, Wednesday, November 30, and was received with much applause and cheering by the officers, faculty and student body. After the announcement President Durkee asked the deans of the several academic departments to speak on "The Effect of the New Rating on Scholarship at Howard University," "The Effect of the Rating on the Secondary Schools Sending Students to Howard University," and "The Effect of the Rating on Racial Co-operation." The subjects were discussed by Dean D. W. Woodard, of the School of Liberal Arts; Dean D. O. W. Holmes of the School of Education, and Dean Kelly Miller, of the Junior College respectively.

The need of an accredited list of colored secondary schools was brought out, and Dean Holmes spoke of the measures being taken by the Registrar's office to make up such a list. Another point stressed was that this new honor and opportunity brings new responsibilities and that each student of Howard must consider it his or her duty to keep up with the advance of the university.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 17

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NEGROES POINT WITH PRIDE TO ADVANCEMENT IN YEAR

NEW ORLEANS LA PICAYUNE
NOVEMBER 25 1921

Prayers for the success of the conference on the limitation of armament and of thanksgiving for progress made by negroes of the entire country were voiced by Reverend H. H. Dunn in an address at the Thanksgiving Day exercises at Straight University.

Negroes have made more pronounced progress in education during the past year than during any similar period in the history of the race, Reverend Dunn declared. More negro youths are now securing higher education than ever before, the grammar schools are crowded, more money is being spent for education of negroes and the race along all other lines is making similar progress, he said.

The university choir sang several songs and A. M. Briggs, president, opened the meeting with a thanksgiving sermon. He cited many things for which the negro had to be thankful. Most of all, he said, the race was to be commended and should be thankful for the progress made in education during the year.

Reverend Dunn recited at length the progress made by members of his race during the year and told particularly of improvements and increased interest in higher education. Many of the negro colleges of the South are adding music and the fine arts to their curricula, he said, and students are fast taking advantage of these.

Similar progress is being made in social welfare work among negroes, by negro business men and by virtually all members of the race, Reverend Dunn declared, and gave instances of this from various sections of the country.

"The negro has been thoroughly aroused and awakened to the spirit of self-help and race consciousness," he said. "His advances in business, self-help movements and particularly in education have far surpassed those of previous years." In telling members of his race that they must work out their own advancement, Reverend Dunn said: "No race can be permanently helped that is given too much assistance.

"Negroes of the country are very grateful for the growing sentiment in the South for justice and fair play for the negro and celebrate this as one of the things most to be thankful for on this memorial day."

Beginning with Tuskegee Institute, founded by Booker T. Washington, Reverend Dunn told of new buildings, additions to the faculty, increased attendance, addition of the fine arts to courses and many other improvements at the principal negro colleges of the South.

Under Dr. R. R. Moton, Tuskegee Institute added a trades building costing $350,000, a dormitory for girls costing $75,000 and granaries and barns costing $75,000 during the year. This school has an attendance of 2033 with 238 teachers.

Howard University is next with an attendance of 2000. Buildings costing $201,000 are now under construction at this school. A course in home economics and a cafeteria were added during the year.

Southern University at Scotland, La., is one which Reverend Dunn declared has made remarkable progress. New departments in tailoring, shoemaking, auto mechanics and other trades have been added. The Legislature's appropriation for this school for the year was $265,000. An additional $80,000 was appropriated for a deaf, dumb and blind school at the university.

Attendance in the negro public schools of New Orleans increased by 2030 during the year. These are attended by 14,067. The negro parochial schools have an enrollment of 2279.

Eucouraging reports from practically all negro colleges over the country were read. Reverend Dunn mentioned particularly Prairie View State Normal School at Prairie View, Tex., which has an attendance of 1100; Talladega College, Talladega, Ala.; Wiley University, Marshall, Tex.; Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute at Hampton, Va.; Atlanta University, Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.; Tougaloo College at Tougaloo, Miss. He made a lengthy report upon activities at Straight University.

Straight College, in its fifty-second year, was declared to be making progress. An alumni building has been completed and the evening classes at this school are doing effective work in higher education.

State Superintendent T. H. Harris has completed an energetic campaign to enroll negro children in school. As result of his work, Reverend Dunn said, 125,247 pupils are now enrolled in Louisiana public schools.

New Orleans schools and activities among negroes received special attention in Reverend Dunn's address. He said:

"The work in the negro school show not only an increase in numbers, an additional evening school, and the establishing of a new primary school, but new departments were added, extensive repairs made and new equipment bought for many of the schools.

"In McDonogh No. 35 High School, under J. W .Hoffman, millinery and manual training are taught in the evening school. In the vocational department instruction is given wood turning and upholstering. This department has $1600 worth of machinery. Dressmaking and millinery have been added to the domestic art department. Household chemistry is taught in the department of domestic science.

"McDonogh No. 6 with A. L. Bauduit as principal has received a musical instruments and collection of pictures. Individual seats have been placed in several of the schoolrooms.

Thomy Lafon, with A. E. Perkins, principal, has the largest enrollment of any public school in the South. The increase in attendance at this school is 490. The building has been painted and has a department in nutrition nursing taught by the Red Cross.

"The Summer Normal School with A. E. Perkins as director was conducted at Straight College during the summer for a session of six weeks with an enrollment of 316 teachers and prospective teachers. State Superintendent Harris the state supervisor of rural schools, Leo M. Favrot and Professor A. C. Lewis have been aggressive with negro schools in the state, and 125,247 children were enrolled in the parish schools and the sum of $236,773.43 was expended on new buildings during the year. Twenty-four training schools and four normals were operated during the summer session in which were enrolled 2090 teachers. Forty-eight Rosenwald schools were built in the state during the year costing $161,854.60 and $41,900 of this sum was paid by the Rosenwald fund.

"Dr. James H. Dillard, representative of the Jeanes and Slater Fund, is co-operating with the superintendents in 269 counties for the improvement of negro schools. The 272 supervising teachers, paid partly by the counties and partly by the Jeanes fund, visited regularly in these counties 8976 county schools, making 31,641 visits in raising for the purposes of school improvements $397,737. R. S. Grossley states that fifty-one negro schools were built in the state last year at a cost of $130,000, $81,000 of this sum being raised by negroes.

"Under the leadership of Bishop R. E. Jones, (the Methodist Episcopal churches and institutions in this area have had a year of remarkable growth. The salaries of the pastors have been raised, especial attention has been given to the rural churches, and institutional plants have been planned for the teaching centers. The sum of $132,000 was raised during the fiscal year for centenary funds.

"The schools report increased attendance, added curriculum, and buildings. Haven Academy and Conservatory of Music, Meridian, Miss., was recently purchased at a cost of $180,000.

"The Thomy Lafon Old Folks' Home board, with T. F. Robinson, president, directed a campaign for funds for this institution, and $18,000 was raised.

"The Southwestern Christian Advocate, under the management of the new editor, Dr. L. H. King, and the business manager, R. H. McAllister, is not only moulding sentiment for the denomination but for the race as well. This publication now has a weekly circulation of 16,000. In connection with the office is operated a book store which handles first-class literature for the general public.

"The Baptists of the community, under the leadership of Reverend E. L. Brown, purchased a half square of and off Carrollton avenue and erected an auditorium costing $35,000. R. H. Boyd, secretary of the National Baptist Publishing House, Nashville Tenn., states that a million copies o jubilee songs were published durin the year. This institution publishes weekly paper with a circulation o 75,000, and the company has a valua tion of $500,00. It was organized b R. H. Boyd, Sr., who was born in th days of slavery.

"The outstanding achievements i the business circles of the race i the city during the year was the organization of the Crescent Stars Amusement Baseball Park Association. Wallace C. Marine was elected president of the board of directors and C. C. Dejoie, secretary. More than a square of land was purchased in a desirable section of the city and a park costing $45,000 was built.

"W. W. Hadnott, secretary of the Y. M. C. A. reconstruction service, has continued the after-war program among the ex-service men by recommending deserving ex-service men for Y. M. C. A. educational service scholarships, and has succeeded in providing means for three classes to get the fundamentals of auto mechanic through a special night school.

"In line with the service to ex-soldiers and a program designed to reassimilate them in the community life, the idea of inter-racial co-operation was born. This idea has been developed by the Commission of Inter-Racial Co-operation making it applicable to all communities of the South. Secretary Hadnott has established in sixty parishes of the state a negro section of an inter-racial committee prepared to function when the time is ripe with a general committee for the welfare of our people in each community. Finance by the inter-racial commission, the program for national negro health week was promoted during the year and from the observance of this program has arisen an interest in the health of the negro as important to the community as a whole.

"Red Cross Chapter No. 6 has had a successful year under the leadership of Louisa J. Ross. Special emphasis has been laid on the training of first aid nurses, 800 having graduated from this branch. Classes are being directed in Xavier, New Orleans and straight colleges.

"Negro insurance societies of the country have had exceptionally good business. The Unity Industrial Life Insurance and Sick Benefit Association received $568,268.31 during the year and paid in death claims $253,814.40. Three hundred persons are employed by this organization. The society mourns the death of its president and organizer, Dr. P. H. V. Dejoie. C. C. Dejoie has been elected his successor.

"The People's Benevolent Association with W. H. Cohen as president issued 45,000 new policies, paid out in death claims $100,000, received this year $350,000. This company has 250 men and women in its employ.

"The Louisiana Industrial Benefit Association, L. T. Burbridge, president, has assets of more than $45,000. It paid in premiums during the year $200,000, has issued 45,000 policies, has 275 stockholders and 160 persons employed. The death claims paid by this society amounted to $85,000.

"The Standard Life Insurance Company, Atlanta, Heman E. Perry, president, has an income of $826,889.49. Interest collections on mortgage loans totaled $21,683.78. The agency department gave to this company in new business during the year $13,000,000 in insurance. This organization consists of 314 members.

"The Atlanta Mutual Insurance Company, A. F. Herndon, president, has $7,592,816 in force and has forty people in its employ.

"The Lincoln Reserve Life Insurance Company, Birmingham, which recently elected L. B. Moore executive secretary, has resources of $18,000,000.

"The Citizens Trust Company of Atlanta has recently opened a bank in Auburn avenue, capitalized at $500,000. It is domiciled in a plant that is splendidly equipped.

"Professor Monroe Work, director of research department, Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, says the negroes own and cultivate 1,000,000 farms and conduct 50,000 business enterprises.

"The wealth of the race is valued at $1,800,000,000. There are 1,800,000 in the public schools and 42,000 public and private school teachers. The race now raises annually $1,700,000 for educational purposes. There are 42,000 negro churches and 4,800,000 communicants. The church property is valued at $86,000,000.

"Negro Sunday schools number 46,000 and they have enrolled 2,250,000 children.

"Looking to the conference on the limitation of armament for constructive measures, looking forward to the abolition of warships and the laying down of arms, thereby bringing permanent peace to the world, with the opening of industries long closed, and with an abiding faith in Almighty God, we face the future with a brighter hope."

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH DEC 17

Education – 1921.
Colleges.

Georgia

Georgia College Suffers Big Fire Loss

INSANE WOMAN APPLIES TORCH TO BUILDINGS RESULTING IN GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY—NO LOSS OF LIFE.

East Tennessean News 6/2/21

Macon, Ga., May 31.—"Nero fiddled while Rome burned," were the words of Mrs. Ida Tatum, colored woman, eypressed as officers found her perched on the rafters of a barn, laughing with glee as the flames enveloped the large dormitory of the Central Cit yCollege, an institution for the training of colored young men and women and conducted under the auspices of the Georgia Baptists. Mrs. Smith had grown violently insane and a short time before she was taken into custody, had placed a flaming torch under the building. The frame building burst into flames and the students had to flee for their lives. All of the uniforms and clothing of the graduates was destroyed by the fire. The loss is estimated at $100,000.

The woman who was pronounced insane is said to have labored under an idea that she would become president of the institution.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Education - 1921.

Indiana.

Colleges

INDIANAPOLIS IND NEWS
JUNE 10, 1921

MANY MORE COLORED PUPILS IN SCHOOLS

RATIO OF INCREASE IN SIX YEARS ABOUT FOUR TO ONE.

COLLEGE WORK TAKEN UP

[By Frances Berry Coston]

The colored citizens of this city have reason to be proud of the increasingly large number of young people who have attended the local high schools and colleges this year and the unusually large number—forty-six—who have attended institutions of higher learning in various parts of the country.

More than 600 colored pupils have been enrolled in the Indianapolis high schools in the last year, 596 of whom remained through the school year. The enrollment was: Manual Training, 254; Shortridge, 235; Technical, 107. There are forty-six graduates from the three high schools, two from the Indianapolis Normal School, six from Teachers' College, two from Butler College, and several from Dental and Medical College. More than 150 colored children were graduated from the public schools this week. The largest number—101—was from Booker T. Washington school, No. 17, of which G. L. Hayes is the principal. There were thirty graduates from school No. 26, A. T. Long, principal; ten from school No. 64, Noel Brown, principal, and eight from the Frederick Douglass School, of which Mrs. Harriet B. Kelley is the principal. Nineteen children from the Booker T. Washington School have made an extra grade since entering the 7B grade. Thirty at this school received credits in English, sixty-one credits in civic and nine credits in sewing.

High School Graduates.

Those graduated from high school are: Shortridge—Emma Allison, Dora Atkins, Elizabeth Brown, John Edelin, Solomon Edwards, Marian Farmen, Hazel Gilmer, Kathleen McClure, Mary Medders, Elsie Mitchell, Florence Perkins, Henry Richardson, Alta Roney, Bertha Simms, Edna Graves, Eletha Gray, Eula Hayes, Myrtle Johnson, William Jones, Celestine Labbet, Sara Loggins, Marguerite Taylor, Hazel Trabue, Edith Washington, Charles Watkins and Glenn Stewart.

Manual—Anderson Chandler, Anna Clisby, Elbert Gardner, John Motley, Susie Peters, Leon Saunders, Hortense Smith, Irene Turner, Postelle Vaughn, Chavis Gardner, Julius Harris, Maria Worthington, Ruth Herod and Geneva Howard.

Technical—Mattye Jones, Hester Sanders, Lenora Skaggs, Frank Beckwith, Florence Jackson and Albert Howe.

Of the forty-six colored students who have studied in college this year, those to graduate are Herman Riley and Hurlbert Riley, twins, Butler; Homer Wales and Owen Allen, Indiana Medical; Fred Smith, Indiana Dental; Zebedee Hicks, Indiana Law School; Carolyn B. Jones, Effie Braxton, Gertrude Gardner, Mrs. Anna Killebrew Taylor and Mrs. Stella Black Cox, Teachers' College; Madge Jones and Cubena McClure, the Indianapolis Normal, and Frances Thomas, State Normal.

Those in College.

Those in college are: Illinois University—Lucile Atkins, Martha Wilson, Richard Harwood, Richard Walker, Averette Corley, William Walker and Kenneth Booker. Indiana University—Willard Rice, George Wilson, Wendell White, Rufus Ray-Kendall, Valorus Jefferson, Frank Taylor and Scobie Linthicome. Wilberforce University—Georgia Hardrick, Lorene Taylor. Livingston College—Flora Walker. Butler College—Henrietta Herod, Karlina Galloway, Mercy Woolfolk, Goldie Thompson, Martha Horner, Edith Pottsg, Ethel Frost, Thelma Frost, Spaulding Pritchett, Harry Campbell, Howard Dangerfield, James Irving, Herman Riley, Hurlbut Riley. Terre Haute State Normal—Frances Thomas. Hampton Institute—Reginald Henson. Indiana Dental College—Bernard Pritchett, Fernie King and Sirdastion Merrewether. Howard University—Laveria Milliken. Cheney Normal (in Pennsylvania)—Thurston Lewis. It has been found each year that a large number of young people have attended schools out of the city, whose names were not available for this column, and the same will be true with this report.

A fair per cent. of the young people in high school and college have deserved special mention for scholarship and for the serious effort they have put forth to help themselves through school.

On to High School.

It is worth mentioning that every graduate of the public schools has enrolled for high school. It is expected that three-fourths of those graduating from high school will enter college in September. Among those whose names have been obtained together with the schools they will attend are: Glenn Stewart, Illinois; Elizabeth Brown, Howard; Ruth Herod, Bradley Institute; Elsie Mitchell, Butler; Geneva Howard, Wilberforce; Maria Worthington, Butler; Chavis Gardner, Ohio State University; Dora Atkins, Butler; Will Jones, Illinois University. Several colored pupils who have been posting at the local high schools for the last year will enter college next year.

While a few of those whose names appear in this list have had parents comfortably situated and able to help them financially, many have been compelled to work to make ends meet, and these deserve great credit. Notwithstanding means to assist children through school, it is known that it requires sacrifice and effort to keep children in the right channel and to keep them encouraged to continue their work, and all the parents have done well.

Six years ago when the writer prepared the first statement of educational progress in this city there were only four colored girls in Butler College and three or four in other schools out of the city, about twenty-seven graduates from high school and one young man graduated from college that year. Six years has made a great change in spite of the war and other hindrances.

High Rate of Increase.

The number of college graduates in the colored public schools is perhaps four times what it was ten years ago. There is no doubt that these will constantly encourage the young people to continue in school, and especially those who have the ability to take collegiate work.

While the name of no colored pupil appears on the high school honor rolls, it is said that a large number have made grades above the average. Several have been connected with the activities of the high schools, such as the orchestra, the senate, the Story Telling Club and athletic associations. Elizabeth Brown has been on the editorial staff of the Shortridge Echo, where her work has been of exceptional merit.

The young people are beginning to see that the future is going to demand a superior preparation in every way, and they should be encouraged to aim high.

Churches Are Aiding.

Several churches and local organizations have attempted to encourage the young people to "stay in school." The Society of Ethical Culture gives an annual college scholarship to two young people who have completed the high school course. The Second Christian church is among those that remember their graduates with gifts each year. This year there were three graduates in the church, and a contribution of more than $20 was made to give them each a substantial gift. The Woman's Club has assisted with the education of a young girl through high school to the Indianapolis Normal School, where she was a member for part of this year. It would be much to the credit of the colored citizens if more organizations and individuals would show more interest in saving the young people who are making an effort to "save themselves."

Encouragement Needed.

Commencement is a great time for disappointments. There will be those who will feel that it is not worth while to "try again," if they can not enter the Indianapolis Normal School. They should know that there are teachers in the schools today who were not successful in entering the local normal, but who did the next best thing. They left the city and took the training in other normal schools and when the need for teachers came they were ready, and are today working side by side with those who were successful in entering the local normal.

Occasionally there are those who do not think it is worth while to accept positions in the schools in other cities and prefer to give up the possibilities of an educational career, simply because they are not successful in entering their home school.

This idea is entirely without foundation. The number of young people who are teaching elsewhere is growing larger each year. There are two Indianapolis young women—Miss Flora Carter and Miss Emma Scott—teaching in the Gary schools; Miss Anna Hall, Henderson, Ky.; Miss Margaret Taylor, Paris, Ky.; Sylvester DuValle, St. Louis; Miss Coleman, West Virginia.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH DEC 17

Education—1921.

Colleges.

Mississippi

New York Age 3/12/21

CHARLES BANKS GIVES HIS SIDE OF LAND CASE

(*Special to* THE NEW YORK AGE)

Mound Bayou, Miss.—Statements published in a Chicago paper to effect that Charles Banks of the Banks Cotton Co., one of the leading and most progressive citizens of this community, had been indicted for mishandling of funds accruing to Campbell College, located at Jackson, Miss from farm lands owned here by the institution, caused Mr. Banks to write the Chicago journal a statement setting forth his justification in the matter.

In this letter Mr. Banks declared that Campbell College had no grievance against him and had so stated in open court through its representatives. He stated further that the institution's Jackson property had been saved from sale under the sheriff's hammer by his money, and that in the development of the school's land here about one thousand acres, he had both spent and lost much money in taking care of many of the tenants last season.

Salary and Interest Charges.

As agent for the school, Mr. Banks was entitled to a salary, and this was based on a ten per cent commission of the profit accruing from his handling of the one thousand acres belonging to the college. This arrangement has been in force for several years under a mutual agreement. Interest charges referred to as being collected by Mr. Banks were, he declared, proper charges on moneys advanced to the school during the year.

In his statement Mr. Banks makes the further declaration that the entire matter would have been amicably settled had it not been for "the malicious and mischief making agitators." He said that the principal witnesses in the hearing before a justice of the peace were the "same parties who have opposed me for years here and have followed up the National Negro Business League to have me displaced." These people were actuated by personal animus only as these parties could in no way have suffered in the settlement. "Anyone conversant with the Mound Bayou situation will at once understand what is behind it when they are informed that the chief witness and agitor is the same opponent of several years' standing and is not even a member of the church under whose auspices the school is operated," was Mr. Banks' closing statement.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Education — 1921.

Colleges.

Missouri.

HYDE BACKS BILL FOR A UNIVERSITY

St Louis Argus 3/4/21

Tells Committee He Is For Making Lincoln Institute A University. Delegation Urges Passage Of A Bill Appropriating $750,000

A delegation composed of men and women, conferred with Governor Hyde at cJfferson City last Tuesday about the bill to make Lincoln Institute a University, and was asured by him that he and the party leaders were favorable to the measure and felt no doubt as to its passage. He did express some doubt, however, as to the amount of money which would be available for the purpose and stated that if the appropriation had to be cut, he wanted it understood that it would not be due to any question of race, but it would be a necessary measure in considering the whole of appropriation measures to be enacted by the legislature.

Ask For $750,000

The delegation appeared before the Appropriation Committee and urged that committee to recommend the sum of $750.000.00 for the establishing of the University. One of the questions asked the delegation was: How many colored people were ready to receive university training? and it was informed that more than 250 were now attending the Universities of neighboring states and other establishment for the education of colored people in various parts of the country, besides the large number who would make use of the facilities, if they were near enough to enable them to do so without the exceeding high cost of going away.

The delegation was accompanied by Representative Moore, who caused to be introduced and read in the House of Representatives the resolutions passed at the Mass Meeting held by the Citizens Liberty League at Union Memorial Church last Sunday afternoon. It is predicted on all sides at Jefferson City that the bill will pass with a substantial appropriation for the purpose therein contained.

Among the members of the delegation were Mrs. W. C. Bridges, Mrs. Galcon, Dr. C. M. Powell, Prof. Inman Page and Atty. Geo. L. Vaughn of St. Louis, and Rev. Scruggs of Jefferson City. Attorney Vaughn was spokesman for the delegation.

Moore Given Great Ovation

Representative Moore was the principal speaker at the mass meeting held at Union Memorial Church last Sunday afternoon by the Citizens Liberty League to consider school matters and was given a rousing welcome by the audience when he was introduced to speak. The entire audience stood and vociferously cheered Mr. Moore. He told of his experiences in the Legislature and of his work and he said his efforts had been directed towary the enactment of legislation which would better the condition of the people of Missouri and particularly the condition of the members of his race. Other speakers were Chas. H. Brown, Herman Dreer and Aaron W. Lloyd.

Koeln and Caulfield Help

Hon. Edward Koeln, collector for the City of St. Louis, called the Governor over the ong distance telephone last Tuesday at the solicitation of the delegation and urged his support of the Lincoln Institute Measure. Judge Henry S. Caulfield also sent a letter statng that as chairman of the Platform Committee last fall, that committee and the party committed themselves to the proposition of making Lincoln Istitute a University and urged that the pledge be redeemed.

FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

St Louis Argus 4/23/21

Missouri Takes Rank With Other Leading States And Creates University For Colored Boys And Girls.

In response to a telegram to Governor Hyde Thursday, The Argus received the following reply:

"Lincoln University Bill signed by Governor,—T. N. Ormiston, secretary."

Owing to the fact that quite a deal of time had elapsed since the passage of the University bill, there were some misgivings in the minds of some of the people. And, some had openly said that the governor probably would not sign the bill. In the meanwhile, Hon. Walthall Moore, who fathered the bill in the House, was confident and insistant that the governor would sign it.

With the signing of the bill by the governor, Lincoln Institute becomes Lincoln University, supported by the State, with a board of curators, composed of white and colored, who will carry out the provisions and spirit of the bill, creating the university.

When informed over telephone that the governor had signed the bill making the institute a university, Mr. Moore said, "Sure, I expected that." At the same time, it seemed that it brought assurance and relief to his mind.

The people consider that Mr. Moore has rendered the State a great service by his untiring efforts.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Education — 1921

Colleges

New Jersey.

WHY PRINCETON IS FORCED TO LIMIT ITS ENROLMENT.

N.Y. World 1/26/21

President Hibben of Princeton in his annual report has given out statistics which forced the university to restrict its enrolment:

"Our dormitories have a capacity for accommodating 1,275 students. The new dormitories contemplated could take care of an additional 400 students, making a total dormitory capacity of 1,675 students, which might possibly be increased to 1,725 or 1,750, but if the undergraduate student body were limited to 2,000 there would still be upward of 250 men rooming off the campus even after the new dormitories are built.

"The dining halls have a present capacity, based on existing kitchen facilities, for feeding 1,200 students. With an estimated undergraduate student body of 2,000 men, this would leave 800 men to be taken care of by the upper class clubs. This indicates an average of fifty men to a club—that is, twenty-five juniors and twenty-five seniors—which is a larger number than some of the clubs could accommodate."

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 17

Education - 1921.

Colleges.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA BULLETIN
JUNE 7, 1921

Lincoln University

PRESIDENT HARDING'S brief stop at Lincoln University, in Chester county, on his way back to the White House from a week-end at Valley Forge, served to give worthy recognition and to attract public attention for the moment to one of the oldest institutions in the country dedicated to the uplift of the negro in the United States.

Lincoln University, as the institution was named in 1886 by special act of the Legislature, was known long before that time as the Ashmun Institute, named in honor of Jehudi Ashmun, one of the promoters of the Liberian project in which Philadelphians were greatly interested a century ago. The institute has been in existence for more than two generations. its original charter having been granted in 1852, and its doors opened to the colored race four years before the outbreak of the Civil War and six years before the issuance of the emancipation proclamation.

The inspiration for its founding came to the Rev. Dr. John Nelson Dickey, a Presbyterian clergyman, as he was ordaining a missionary for the Liberian field. Assigned to the protection of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, the university maintained a steady growth and has conferred degrees on more than fifteen hundred graduates. Although the majority have entered the ministry, which is the chief field of the institution's educational endeavors, more than five hundred of them are teachers, dentists, druggists, lawyers and business men.

Comparatively few Pennsylvanians, however, have attended its classes. Its appeal has been national and international rather than local or sectional, and numbered among its classes have been negro youths from the Zululand, Natal, Trinidad, South America and Nova Scotia, while nealy every State in the Union has been represented at various times in its enrollment. With an endowment of more than three-fourths of a million dollars, grounds of more than one hundred acres and a number of modern college buildings and dormitories, Lincoln University in a modest way and with little self-acclaim goes steadily on with its work, doing its part in kind, although in less degree, with Hampton, Tuskegee and Fiske and earning for its founders and promoters a place that is not adequately recognized.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 13

Education – 1921.
Colleges.

Tennessee

CARNEGIE BODY ACCORDS FISK UNIQUE HONOR

Chicago Defender

Recognized as Associate in Southern Survey of the Association

7/23/21

Nashville, Tenn., July 22.—The recent recognition of Fisk University by the Carnegie Foundation as an associate, the first and only school of the Race thus far to be so recognized, is only the last of a series of things that have brought Fisk well within the range of public attention as one of the high grade college institutions of the South.

At present the chief problems confronting the officials of the university are lack of accommdations for prospective students and the ways and means of obtaining a million dollar endowment.

The annual expenditures of the institution have risen to three times what they were before the war, although the size of the enrollment has not made a corresponding increase. This is because the number of students who may attend the college is limited by the building accommodation which the authorities have to offer. It is believed that with proper facilities the number of students attending the college each year would be at least 1,000. The enrollment of girls is always a year in advance.

The general education board is now permitting the university the use of the interest on a $500,000 fund which they promise will be turned over to the school for an endowment fund as soon as the authorities raise another half million for the endowment of teachers and pay off the present indebtedness of the school. This must be done by 1923.

There is no solicitation of students at Fisk. The chief embarrassment is to reply to prospective students and parents urging and almost demanding admission. In spite of the fact that sifting is so rigid—and the rule is whenever a student fails in two subjects he is sent away—the college department has consistently increased in numbers every year.

The university, if it secures a million dollar endowment, is definitely set upon the securing of an additional million for the building of approximately ten buildings providing for the efficient continuance of the general lines of work already under way and for the housing of the hundreds who knock at the door. Fisk has at least three times as many college students as any other non-governmental institution of its kind in the South and yet it could double or triple its numbers if it had the space.

Physician Advances $35,000 For Turner College Site

Standard 8/3/21

The Associated Negro Press

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 3.—The first public meeting at the new site selected for Turner University, 958 South Fifth Street, was held last Tuesday and it marks a new era in the educational affairs of the colored population of Memphis and surrounding territory.

For some months an effort has been made to secure a site and buildings in Memphis for the removal of Turner College from Shelbyville to this city. This effort has been backed by the Memphis Chamber of Commerce The Petty-Wallace Santiarium property on South Fifth Street has been secured at a cost of $35,000, which has been advanced by Dr. J. T. Wilson a Memphis Negro physician and surgeon.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REL 15

Education - 1921.

Colleges, etc.

West Virginia

WEST VA. INSTITUTE TO BECOME A COLLEGE

The Ohio-American 9/30/21

Institute, W. Va., Sept. 29—Over three hundred students enrolled at the West Virginia Collegiate Institute here this week. Change of policy has been inaugurated whereby the Institute will limit itself to collegiate work only, getting rid of its secondary pupils within the next four years.

WEST VIRGINIA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OPENED

The Savannah Tribune

President Named New Policy For Institute 10/6/21

The West Virginia Collegiate Institute, located at Institute, West Virginia, 9 miles from Charleston, W. Va., opened on Wednesday, September 21st with an enrollment of 280 students. The second day the number to enroll ran over the 300 mark. The students comes from all sections of the State. Because of the recent mining troubles, it was thought that the enrollment would not be up to the standard. On the contrary, it ran higher this year than last year. The most significant observation on the new students is that their classification is higher than any other group of new students ever enrolled.

Change of Policy

At the meeting of the State Board of Education and Advisory Council on June 25, 1921, President John W. Davis was successful in having named a definite policy for the Collegiate Institute. For years past the work of the Institute was conflicted with that of the high schools of the state. The State Boards have voted now to make the Collegiate Institute a first class Land-Grant College. This means the gradual passing of secondary work from the Institution. The first year high school class is passing with this year; the second year high school will pass with the next school year and so on until in 1927 only college work will be done at Institute. This work will consist of the following college units: Education, Arts, Agriculture, Science Industrial Education, Home Economics Engineering and Businesss Administration. College work in Liberal Arts, Science, Home Economics and Business Administration is now being done at Insittute.

The action of the State Boards relative to the education of the Negro boys and girls of West Virginia represents a forward step in Negro education in the country. The action is in keeping with the progressive spirit of Captain George M. Ford, who is the new State Superintendent of Free Schools. Captain Ford is sometimes referred to as a "Miracal Man" because of his ability to get things done The Boards over which he presides are like wise progressive. It is then this background that makes the opening of Collegiate Institute this fall so auspicious and encouraging.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH DEC 17

Education. 1921.

Colleges, etc.

Change of Heads.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REL 17

Africa

Education – 1921.

Colleges, etc. – Change of Heads.

A NEW PRESIDENT FOR THE COLLEGE OF WEST AFRICA

Foundation Aug. 1st July.

Dr. and Mrs. Ross are in America, as are also Dr. and Mrs. Coleman, and the College of West Africa is again without a head. Of course Dean Turner and Mrs. Turner of the Stokes Bible School are there. Bishop and Mrs. Clair are there, and Mrs. Camphor with several others who make the faculty are there, and the work will go right forward under Bishop Clair's direction. But what is now needed is a thorough school man to become president of the College of West Africa. We have selected such a man. He seems ideal for the place. We have suggested his name and put it up to him frankly, in reply to our letter he writes as follows: (We print because of the right type of consecration to all the work here and there it manifests. It also expresses clearly a view of the value of exchanging workers between the home and foreign field. A few years stay in Liberia would be a help to this brother ever hereafter among the Negroes of America.)

My dear Dr. Martin:

Your letter was duly received. Some things about what I regard my life work have appeared in a clearer light. I have been gripped by the work I am now doing for this particular group. I have been studying the work, its problems, its opportunities, and have formulated a theory and program which I am anxious to work. The problems have been my concern for some time, of our own "Board of Education for Negroes." Now, when the proposition of leaving this program comes up, it seems to me that I am not ready to undertake the other work just now.

I am ready now to serve here, I am not equally ready to serve yonder. There are so many things I would have to learn. The call seems to be here. The call to serve yonder has always been with me. There was a time when I could have seen my way to serve there more plainly than the way to serve here. Now i- is just the other way. However, I do not think my work can be adequately done without a working experience of conditions there. I must have that experience some where and must have it soon. So I am swayed by two desires—one to be here and another to be there. I am praying and I think it will work out. But I regret exceedingly that I shall not be ready to join Bishop Clair soon.

I thank yu heartily for bringing this before me. It has helped me to a larger and clearer vision and will do Africa good, even though I may not be there in person. I shall keep the matter before me and I am sure God will direct me into the paths of service He has chosen for me.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 13

Alabama.

Education — 1921

Colleges, etc. — Change of Heads.

Chicago Tribune 3/5/21

Prof. Buchanan Resigns as A. & M. President

Huntsville, Ala., Mar. 4.—Prof. Walter S. Buchanan, president of the Agricultural and Mechanical College since after the death of Dr. Wm. H. Council, president and founder, has resigned and will go to Pittsburgh, Pa., to become business manager of a monthly magazine. Prof. Buchanan is prominently known throughout the south as an educator and has been given credit of raising the standard of the institution which he headed. His successor has not been named.

Florida

Education – 1921.

Colleges, etc. – Change of Heads.

FLORIDA LOSES EDUCATOR

5-25-21. Palatka Tidings

The news has reached The Advocate that the Rev. H. S. Barnwell, president of Fessenden Academy, Fessenden, Fla., has resigned the work in that splendid field to accept the superintendency of churches under the American Missionary Association, which has its headquarters in New York City.

Coming to this State more than six years ago, Prof. Barnwell has brought to the fore and put in the front rank an institution scarcely known to the public. Today Fessenden is on the lips and in the thoughts of every family with ambitious children to seek higher training in the State of Florida. This distinction of the school in recent years is due alone to the high efficiency and the untiring zeal of the principal.

Prof. Barnwell is a native of Charleston, S. C. After receiving his early training at Avery High School of that city, he attended Talladge College, Talladge, Ala., completing the collegiate and seminary courses of that great institution. Rev. Barnwell has been a most successful pastor in every field of labor. He is a great preacher and a good mixer, affable and greatly loved wherever he is known. This natural hankering for the active pulpit lured him from the class room to the field again.

Florida will greatly miss such a character. She reluctantly gives him up. And the hand that is so seldom seen, but ah! the secret of the whole, a great woman, Mrs. Barnwell, the accomplished wife, has stood si faithfully in pushing forward this great work, and her friends are legion.

We wish them continued success and God's blessing.

Washington, D. C.

Education – 1921.

Colleges, etc. – Change of Heads.

WASHINGTON BOY MADE PRINCIPAL AT MINER NORMAL

Washington Eagle 2-5-21.

WASHINGTON BOY MADE PRINCIPAL MINER NORMAL

Eugene A. Clarke Selected Head of Famed Educational Institution — Over Hundred Applicants — Policy to Give Qualified Home Talent a Chance Reaffirmed by Educational Board.

Mr. Eugene A. Clark, a lifelong resident of Washington, was made principal of the Miner Normal School of Washington, D. C., at the meeting of the Board of Education Wednesday evening.

The Negro press applauds the selection of this experienced pedagogue for this important position.

Mr. Clark is a graduate of M Street High School, 1902; of Phillips Exeter Academy, 1904.

Graduate of Williams College in 1908—A. B.

Graduate of Miner Normal School, College Section, 1909.

Service as elementary school teacher, public schools of the District of Columbia, 1909-1914.

Model and critic teacher, Miner Normal School, 1914-1916. Teacher of methods and theory, 1916-9120. Supervisor of practice, 1917-1920.

Teacher in charge of Miner Normal School from time to time during illness of principal, 1918-1920. Teacher in charge since retirement of principal, 1920.

President of Public School Athletic League, 1914-1920.

Playground supervision 1914-1916.

Instructor at Manassas Summer School, 1918-1919.

Delivered lectures on educational theory and practice to groups of public school teachers, conducted round tables and representative of faculty on superintendent's council.

Such is the record of the new principal of Miner Normal School.

Education – 1921.

Colleges – Change of Heads.

Arkansas.

PROF. ISH RESIGNS.

Dallas Express 7/17/21.

(C. N. P.)

Pine Bluff, Ark., July 7.—Professor J. G. Ish, principal of the Branch Normal School, has resigned, it became known last Wednesday morning his resignation having been tendered the board of trustees last week. It is not known what reasons he assigned for resigning, according to members of the board. J. C. Futrailll president of the University of Arkansas, has been instructed to seek applicants for the place, the applications to be submitted to the board at a meeting to be called later.

Education - 1921. Maryland.

Colleges, - Change of Heads.

SUPERVISORS SUPPORT NEW BOWIE HEAD

Afro-American

Bowie, Md., Aug. 27.—Supervisors of colored schools in the State in conference here expressed their unanimous and unreserved approval of the selection of Leonidas James as new principal of Bowie Normal School. 9/2/21

Resolutions to this effect were filed with the State of Education signed by P. E. Gordy, George Overton, F. E. Parks, Jas. Banton and M. F. Wigginton.

TO HEAD BOWIE NORMAL

Afro American 8/27

Leonidas James, a graduate of Princess Anne Academy and a county supervisor of schools, has been appointed by the State Board of Education to succeed Prof. D. S. S. Goodloe as principal of the State Normal School at Bowie.

Education - 1921. Kentucky.

Colleges etc., — Change of Heads.

EDUCATOR SPENT MONEY BEFORE RECEIVING IT

Afro-American 1/14/21

D. H. Anderson, Head Of West Kentucky Industrial College Is $10,000 In Debt

INVESTIGATION MADE

$1875 Back Pay Due Teachers, While President Rides Around In Ford Car

Frankford, Ky., Jan. 13.—Recklessness, extravagance, carelessness, bad trades, and over-buying will cause D. H. Anderson, president of the West Kentucky Industrial College, Paducah, to lose his job.

The school which has 171 students receives an annual appropriation of $10,000 from the state legislature. Its debts now are $9,335.37 according to a report on the college, made to Governor Morrow last week by the State Inspector and Examiner.

While the teachers in the school are owed back salaries amounting to $1875, the president, according to the examiner, extravagantly furnished his own residence, rides around in an automobile, and equipped his office with a dictaphone, mimeograph, two typewriters and an adding machine.

"I could not see," said the inspector, "what earthly use there was for an adding machine, except to add unpaid bills."

Although the state legislature has not made any appropriation this year, the money is already spent and it is likely that the Governor will request Anderson's resignation.

Georgia

Education - 1921.

Colleges etc. - Change of Heads

National Note-Book 4/21

Dr. A. D. Betts, who has been the successful president of Paine College, Augusta, Ga., for the past four years, has recently handed in his resignation to the board of trustees of that institution, the resignation to take effect July 1, 1921. It is much to be regretted that this strong young Southern white man who gave such great promise of being the second great president of Paine College should feel compelled to lay down the office so soon. He is going back into the pastorate in the M. E. Church, South. All who know and love Dr. Betts will sincerely regret to learn of this step which he has taken. Paine College will be the sufferer.

RESIGNS PRESIDENCY COLORED INSTITUTION

Constitution 6/21/21

Savannah, Ga., June 20.—(Special.)—Prof. R. R. Wright, for 30 years president of the Georgia Industrial college for colored youths, the only institution for colored boys connected with the state's university system of institutions, has resigned and L. C. Wiley, a member of the faculty, has been elected by the board, of which Judge Peter W. Meldrim is chairman, to succeed Professor Wright.

Education—1921.

Mississippi.

Colleges etc.—Change of Heads.

NEW HEAD AT M. I. COLLEGE.

Christian Index 2/3/21

The resignation of President Rodgers of the M. I. College, Holly Springs, Miss., to take up the pastorate at Collins Chapel, Memphis, made it necessary for that growing institution to have a new head. Prof. G. S. Goodman is now acting president filling out the unexpired term of Dr. Rodgers. Prof. Goodman is no stranger in the school work or around the M. I. College; he has been engaged in teaching for many years and has been connected with the M. I. College ever since its beginning, and is perhaps, better acquainted with its internal workings than any other man. "Zeal for that work has eaten him up" and in time, money, interest and every way Goodman has given himself for the upbuilding of that school. He has traveled and lectured throughout the state, soliciting students, raising money, inspiring interest From the standpoint of interest and intense desire to see the work succeed no man stands ahead of Goodman. His ability to handle and properly administer the affairs of that institution as president is now being evidenced. To successfully handle and lead a school in our church as matters now stand is no small job. A President faces his duty as he sees it and as in some cases he knows it better than anybody else; he faces the President of the Board who, according to our law, is one of the Bishops—some of them have not had any too much experience in handling big school problems, but whether the Chairman of the Board knows much or little about how to run a school the President must face him and his wishes; he must face a Board of Trustees who may be interested in the upbuilding of the school, but who are more or less divided in their opinions about how things should be done around a college; then he must face the patrons of the school who insist that the finest influence and highest moral atmosphere surround their children in college; then, again, he must face the students themselves whose growing consciousness cannot be ignored. These observations simply indicate somewhat the big job of a college president in our church.

Prof. Goodman has an advantage in that he knows all these things, and already he has begun to feel the responsibility, but he is a man who does not shirk responsibility. We are informed that the outlook for the school is good, eighty new pupils have been enrolled since Dec.; collections are good. The enrollment at present is above four hundred, with two hundred and fifty boarders; the financial condition of the school is very encouraging, harmony exists and the general atmosphere evidences a growth that is bound to get appreciation We congratulate Prof. Goodman for his splendid showing, and wish for him unbounded success; we simply must wish and work for that because we are interested in that school. We congratulate the Board upon having a man upon whom they can rely as they can Prof. Goodman.

The M. I. College has a great future. It has a rank among our church schools all its own and the people every where should be proud of that institution.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 13

Pennsylvania.

Education - 1921.

Colleges, Change of Heads of.

TO HEAD SCHOOL

The Afro-American 9/30/21

DR. J. H. N. WARING

Former principal of the Baltimore Colored High School has been elected as President of Downingtown Pa. Industrial Institute to fill the place of the late Dr. Wm. A. Credit.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH PET 17

Education — 1921

Tennessee.

Colleges, etc — Change of Heads.

DR. M. J. MULLOWNEY, NEW HEAD OF MEHARRY

Nashville, Tenn.—Dr. M. J. Mullowney of Philadelphia is the new head of the Meharry Medical and Dental College, his election taking place at a meeting of the board of trustees of the institution held last month at the Nashville Trust Company. Dr. Mullowney succeeds Dr. George W. Hubbard, and comes to his new work, Feb. 1.

Dr. Mullowney is now professor of sciences at Gerard College. He was formerly a student at Phillips Exeter Academy and also was a student of Harvard College, graduating from the latter in 1908. He was a member of the faculty of union school at Bath, N. H. for one year and for four years was professor in the Union Medical school in Pekin, China; afterward besides practicing his profession in Philadelphia, was connected with the Pennsylvania State board of health for four years, his work relating more especially to the medical inspection in the public schools.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 13

Education

Commencements

Montgomery Advertiser

5/27/21

(Special to The Advertiser)

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., May 26—The fortieth annual commencement exercises of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, which began Sunday afternoon, May 22, with the splendid commencement sermon by Dr. Charles W. Crisler, pastor of the Galloway Memorial Methodist church of Jackson, Miss., were concluded today when 270 diplomas and certificates were awarded, by Dr. R. R. Moton, principal. This represented the largest class graduating from the Institute in its forty years of existence.

Exercises Largely Attended

Commencement at Tuskegee Institute is looked upon by many people in the rural districts and towns and cities nearby as the time of an annual pilgrimage to the Institute. In accord with this custom at an early hour this morning throngs of people could be seen on the campus and many teams and automobiles parked on the old hitching ground. Many of these had faced the heavy down-pour of rain last night rather than be late or absent from the exercises which meant so much to them. In addition to this crowd large numbers of visitors came by rail from points far and near, including many white people from Montgomery, Opelika and Auburn.

Features of the Exercises

The features of the exercises of the day were: the annual alumni address by Jesse O. Thomas, class of '11, field secretary of the Urban League, Atlanta, Ga., the annual address by Dr. P. James Bryant, pastor of the Wheat Street Baptist church, Atlanta, Ga., the principal's advice to the graduating class and the industrial exhibition.

The Morning Exercises

The program of the day began at 10:00 o'clock in the morning, at which time illustrated orations were delivered by members of the graduating class. Subjects pertaining to various phases of home life as well as those relating to farming and other vocations were discussed and practical examples and demonstrations given. This portion of the day's activities was very interesting and was enthusiastically received by the audience.

The Afternoon Exercises

At 1:00 p. m. the customary commencement parade through the grounds to the Institute chapel, moved off, headed by the institute band and the R. O. T. C. unit and the girls. Following these were: Principal Moton, the speakers, members of the faculty and visitors with the members of the graduating class, bringing up the rear. The line of march was fully a mile in length.

The Industrial Exhibition

The first number following a musical selection by the institute choir was that phase of a Tuskegee commencement to which many visitors look forward with much eagerness, enthusiasm and interest; namely the industrial exhibition. Few things show more clearly and effectively the practibility of the training afforded by Tuskegee than does this industrial exhibition which was composed of practical demonstrations of work in the various industrial departments such as domestic science, carpentry, blacksmithing, shoe-making, electrical wiring, steam fitting, auto mechanics and many other activities of the school.

Principal Moton Addresses Graduates

As in past years the diplomas were presented by the principal. Dr. Moton's presentation remarks in part were as follows:

"On the recommendation of the faculty, I am authorized by the board of trustees of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, to present to you these diplomas and certificates as evidence that you have completed with credit certain presribed courses in this institute. They also certify that you have reached a development of character which will admit you to the ranks of that large courageous group of Tuskegee men and women who, catching the spirit of the great founder of the institution, Booker T. Washington, have gone forth and have done and are doing valiant service for their fellowman.

It is no easy task to gain a Tuskegee diploma or certificate. Few educational institutions require as much in order to receive the diploma of the institution as is true of Tuskegee Institute. While we, like all institutions of learning, require skill of the hands and purity of the heart. In all of these requirements you have measured up to the Tuskegee standard.

"You think perhaps that you had a hard time here in school but beyond all doubt you will have a harder time hereafter in the world. The fact that you have measured up to the Tuskegee requirements for graduation will enable you to meet the difficulties of life with courage and determination that in the end will mean victory for you.

"To you, as graduates of Tuskegee Institute, are offered many opportunities for service and leadership."

The Negro race needs today, as never before in all of its history, Leaders of courage but with this courage, leaders who also have wisdom—men and women of good sense It needs leaders who love their race and are proud of it; who are proud of its past and present achievement as well as of the future possibilit for progress. It requires and n men and women who will take no row view of life and who does not confidence in other races. It needs and women who believe in their and in the white race and who b in the possibility of an harmonious helpful adjustment of all differe differences and problems betwee races.

There never would have bee Tuskegee Institute had not Book Washington believed that he secure from the white people South, as well as the of the hearty sympathetic and generou operation. And you will not if you assume the attitude white people are your enemi success of Tuskegee Institute graduates has been due very largely to the fact that they have been able to see good in all races and in all classes of people and have been able to get the best cooperation from them. Keep faith, therefore, in your own race, in the white race in your country and of course in God.

You have selected an excellent name for your class, "Superior" and I want you to strive to live up to it in all that it means. You can't aim too high or set your stakes too far ahead in all of your work. In all of your future life:

"Aim high and far,
Your aim the sky, Your goal the star"

Alumni Address

One of the features of the Exercises was the Annual Alumni Address which was delivered by Jesse O. Thomas, of class 1911. Among other things Mr. Thomas said:

"Ten years ago on an occasion corresponding to this 193 ambitious forward looking men and women received diplomas indicating that they had received the prescribed course of training and were able to perform some definite task. They had been at Tuskegee from one to seven years and had an opportunity of imbiding much of what has become a classic and internationally known as the "Booker T. Washington" spirit. They realized that for the first time their conduct official and otherwise would not only influence the attitude of the people with whom they come in contact with reference to their Alma Mater but that they were assuming the responsibility of and would be held responsible for the position of educated men and women. Many were glad that the time had come to assume responsibility for their own social and economic existence, others were undecided. Like a benediction the valedoctorian of the class, Mf. Julius Freeman who occupies a seat on this platform, admonished us in going forth to duty to remember the motto of the class "No Victory without Conflict'. They were not long becoming absorbed in the economic and social life of the community each in his own chosen vocation.

We have been identified with every forward movement whether spiritual, social, economic or aducational that has been promoted in the community where we have resided. Many of us have occupied conspicious places in the leadership of many movements making for the civic betterment, eduational progress and moral fortitude of the people. We were identified in a very active fashion with the war program in every phase of its activity, not only in buying Liberty Bonds, War Savings Stamps, Baby Bonds, conservation of food and supporting the different relief and recreational programs but some of our number qualified and enlisted in the army and went across the sea in quest of freedom and justice and were with the 92nd Division that helped to break the Hindenburg line and welcomed the German people to the sisterhood of democracy. Many of us, both men and women were employed in munition plants and other war work industries. We are glad to return to Tuskegee at this time in this number and regret that a larger number would not be present. Many of the absent ones have expressed a sincere regret for their inability to be present.

We are glad to learn from the Principal's annual letter and observe since being upon the campus the many improvements that have taken place during our absence. Especially we are pleased with the splendid steam heating plant, the group of boy's trades buildings, the horse and dairy barns, the veterinary hospital, the new girls' dormitory and many other improvements less potential but no less essential in their relation to the general program of administration. We have never seen the grounds and general physical conditions of the institution in better repair than they appear at the present time.

Dr. Moton, some of the members of the '11 class while standing out here at the open jaws of the unwelcome grave, when asked who should succeed the founder of this institution, said you were the man. We pledged our unqualified support to your administration. We come now to renew our pledge and support in any way it is needed for the furtherance of this great work. We have not only watched your conduct in the administration of affairs of this institution as much, but we have observed your going all over this nation, pleading for inter-racial justice until by reason of your dynamic force and eloquence, you have shaken the very foundation of the moral universe and as a consequence we have springing up all over the south. Plate Durhams, Ashby Joneses, Jno. Eagans, W. Woods Whites, Thos W. Bicketts, C. B. Wilmers who herald the dawn of a new day.

I have been requested by the members of our class to utter a word of appreciation, love and esteem to that ever decreasing and already too small number of the old Van Guard among whom are Mrs. B. T. Washington, Mr. J. H. Washington, Mr. Warren Logan Mr. C. W. Green who have been with Tuskegee ever since slow was the pace. Like unto a Joseph they were here on the red hills of Alabama intrepreting as Dr. Booker T. Washington, one of the choicest souls with which God has ever blessed the earth was going over the world dreaming dreams with reference to the capabilities and possibilities of his race.

As an evidence of our appreciation of what has been done for us by this institution, including all of our teachers, both academic and industrial and as an evidence of our desire to continue its usefulness and of some small share in its support. Dr. Moton I hand you herewith in the name of the class of 1911 and by its command the sum of $655.

Annual Commencement Address

The annual commencement address, which was delivered by Dr. P. James Bryant, pastor of the Wheat Street Baptist church, Atlanta, Georgia, was enthusiastically received by all and was one of the best heard at the Institute. Dr. Bryant said in part:

"Tuskegee Institute is a connecting link between and forms a mediatory basis for operation and co-operation of the north and the South in the substantial development of the negro. In this institution your trustees hail from the north and from the south. The money with which it is supported comes from the north and the South-Northern white people, Southern white people, Northern black people, Southern black people. Surely it is a connecting link between and forms a mediatory basis for co-operation and operation between the North and South in the substantial development of the negro. Tuskegee breaks down the middle wall or partition between the Jew and the Gentile in the rescue and elevation of the weaker brother. For here you find the Jew and the Gentile working together in brotherly love, each to the interest of the negro, the young and weaker brother. Tuskegee brings together rich and poor as they meet together and capitol and labor hold conference with each other.

From the war has come three large problems the satisfactory solution of which we have set our heads and our hearts, namely international, economic and industrial unrest, and inter-racial adjustment. It is to this last problem that I wish to call your further and most consideration. More and more we are coming to realize that the world is one big family or neighborhood and everyone, white or black is destined to be an asset or liability a neighbor or an enemy. The human race is one big family in which you are either a big or little brother—a strong or weaker member of the family, and God of one blood made all the nations of men for to dwell on the face of the earth together.

And now to the graduating class. My first word is in view of all that is transpiring in our Southland. In view of all that I have said, and all to which you have listened and observed uring this commencement and with a hope that you have made up your minds to let down your buckets where you are and work up to the stars through difficulty right here in the South. My first word to you is whereever you are and wherever you go, whatever you do or undertake, in the spirit of Jesus Christ take heed to thyself. Take heed to thyself physically. You appear to be going out of here with strong bodies like you had a plenty of muscular exercise and a plenty of wholesome food and it looks like you have been doing some work. Keep at it. After you go out converse and preserve your health. Do not cater to idleness nor that form or fashion of style that so exposes your bodies that it makes it easy for disease to overcome and destroy. Take heed to yourself morally for people are not measured by their looks but by their character. Take heed to yourself spiritually and as you go out set up family altars in your homes. Let your religion be practical where you work. Worship regularly in the church of your persuasion. Take heed to yourself economically. Go to work; make money; spend it wisely; save it; buy a home, buy a farm; have something, and be something at home.

One or two amonishments. Dread not failure, but rather ead low aim. Second. Live not for yourself but live for others. Third. If you have an ambition to be great I have no objection, but seek greatness upon the foundation of goodness and along the avenues of unconscious service. Fourth. Be not ambitious to make a living, but rather seek to make a life. It does not take much brain to make a living, but it does take a real man and a real woman to build an upstanding character and to make a life. Remember you are not going to be valued by what you know, by how you look nor by how you dress, but you are going to be measured for yourself; by what you are and what you can actually do."

Another feature of the entire Commencement program, which deserves special mention was the music rendered by the Institute Choir. The most

(over)

Alabama.

(From Over)

difficult selections as well the Negro spirituals were sung with a finenss and an interpertation that would be credit to any choir of this order. The Band and Orchestra under the directorship of Capt. F. L. Drye likewise diserves much commendation for the numbers rendered so splendidly duding the week's activities. These organizations have contributed much to the success of the programs.

Music: "Every Time I Feel the Spirit," School.

Commencement Address: Rev. P. James Bryant, Wheat Street Baptist Church, Atlanta, Georgia.

Music: "Watchman, What of the Night?"—Thompson, Choir.

Awarding of Diplomas.

Music: "The Hallelujah Chorus"—Handel, Choir.

Alternates.

The Importance of Ladies' Tailoring, Mollie Celeste Carroll, Houston, Texas.

Community Leadership Through the Church, James B. Simmons, Cleveland, Ohio.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., May 26—The commencement sermon which was the opening event of the Fortieth annual commencement exercises of the Tuskegee normal and industrial institute, was preached by Dr. Charles W. Crisler, pastor of the Galloway Memorial Methodist church, Jackson, Miss. Dr. Crisler selected as his text; "For the kingdom of heaven is as a man travelling into a far country, who called to his servants and delivered unto them his goods. And unto one he gave five talents, to another two, and to another one; to every man according to his ability; and straightway took his journey." The text was not treated from a theological view point but rather from the standpoint of every day problems, In the discourse Dr. Crisler pointed out many interesting and instructive facts which were of much value to the students as well as the large number of visitors present.

In addressing the graduating class Dr. Crisler said: "You have been trained for leadership, which in the final analysis means the power of keeping just ahead of those under you and inducing them to follow. That is real leadership. You are going to find that, all along life, men and women are doing important work, but they are failing because they feel that they are not appreciated. You may not know anything about that lonely feeling of a person who has entered into a difficult situation that affects the whole community and finds that the community has left him to work out the problem alone, to take the abuse and everything that goes along with it. I want to say to you that there are many men and women hard pressed, trying to do their best but feeling so much alone in their efforts, whom you can cheer, to whom you can give inspiration that will perhaps make life for them a success thereby falling your self into a great leadership.

There are hundreds and thousands going down under their load because they have not the consciousness of some one's sympathy. I tell you, as you go out, to cheer those who are lonely, put new life and resolution into them. You will then be inducing others to follow and to take up the great work.

I want to say to you in closing as I have said to many boys and girls: Men and women, white and black, are going down for the lack of inspiration and help. There are great masses of people, who need you, who are calling for you. You are the knights of the twentieth century and as a knight when knighthood was in flower who carried a sword and stood before the enemy with heroic determination, so will you men and women be forced to face the difficulties that will confront you.

When Robert Bruce was dying, having longed to visit the Holy Sepulchre he called Black Douglas to his side and said 'Black Douglas, I have always wished to go in quest of the Holy Sepulchre. I am dying and I want you to take hold of my hand and with your other hand toward heaven say. When Bruce dies I will take his heart incased in gold or silver to the Holy sepulehre and place it There. This knight swore to the strange request and when Bruce died he set out upon his mission. On the journey he was beset on all sides by difficulties and enemies and was losing ground in the crusade. The enemies of Christianity were pressing his men back, when finally Black Douglas stood upon an elevation and threw the heart in its golden case into the midst of the enemy and cried: 'You men of Christ the Son of the Living God, Black Douglas dares to go where the heart of Bruce lies and his men rallied to his side and the victory was won.

I say to you knights of the twentieth century, 'Go forth with your hearts uncovered to defeat the enemy and under the cross of Jesus Christ bring back the victory. I tell you young men and women of the graduating class to gird yourselves, set your faces to the future and swear by God's grace to do your duty though you fail, but you will not fail."

Other Exercises of the Week.

On Monday evening, May 23rd, at 7:30 o'clock, the Phelps Hall Bible Training School, from which five students were graduated this commencement, completed its twentieth-ninth year with very appropriate exercises. The annual address was delivered by Dr. D. V. Jemison, pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist church, Selma, Alabama, and president of the Alabama State Baptist convention. The general subject of the evening's program was "preparing for Christian Service."

On Tuesday afternoon, May 24th, at 2:30 o'clock, the Annual Competitive Drill of the R. O. T. C. Department took place on the Washington Athletic Field. The first prize was awarded to Company I, commanded by Captain James B. Simmons. A silver loving cup given by Lt. Col. W. H. Walcott was also awarded this company. In the evening occurred the contest which always arouses the greatest interest and enthusiasm among the students— The Annual Trinity Boston Prize Contest. It took place in the Institute Chapel at 7:30 o'clock and the first prize of $25 was won by Willie Cowen, third year class, whose subject was "Should Immigration be Restricted at this time." The second prize of $15 was won by George W. Henderson, third year class whose subject was "Booker T. Washington, the Apostle of Industrial Education." At the conclusion of the Trinity contest annual prizes were awarded which had been given by various friends of the school. These prizes were as follows:

Annual Prizes

The Charles I. Levy prize—Hattie Wood.

The Loeb Hardware Company prize—Nathaniel Hall.

The Leo Strassburger prizes—Lillian Barnett and Harry Clarke.

The W. Graham Tyler prizes—Emmaline Nichols, Estelle Foster, Saul Perdue, Ellwood Cox and Clifford Epps.

The William J. Schieffelin prizes—Ulysesses Jones and Wiliam Jones.

The Inter-Society prizes—Beatrice Taylor and Booker Shelton.

The Mercantile Paper Company prize—William Allen.

The M. Loeb prize—Mittie Cooper.

The William M. Scott prizes—Neal Harris, Peter C. Dunson, William C. Washington, Otto Sampson, Timothy Jones and Robert Morgan.

The Funk and Wagnalls prize—Abraham Peeler.

The Charles L. Eisenman prizes—Harry Hall, Luther Grant, Melvin Fox, R. O. Johnson and Robert Thurston.

The Winter Loeb Grocery Co. prize—Solomon Greene.

The Seligman, Marx Company prize—Grace Thomas.

The Lowe and Sanford Company prize—John Edwards.

The Elizabeth Neal Wilcox prizes—Mary Kittrell, Mattie Jackson, Norma Wagstaff, Thresa Johnson, Florida Harrison and Nettie Holmes.

The Nathan Bijur prizes—Henry Penn and Margaret Calloway.

The James Manufacturing Company prize—Daniel Kato.

The Joseph Manufacturing Company prize—Isaac Webb.

The Elbert Williams prize—William L. Dawson.

The Mason prizes—Mertie Doles and Uva Hester.

The Vollie E. Gibson prize—William G. Jenkins.

The Cleveland H. Reeves prizes—Alonza Smalls and Emma Brown.

The Maggie Foster Jones prize—Irene Myers.

The M. S. Russell prizes—L. L. Baker, Harvey Berry, A. J. Perry, John Jarmon, Rex Johnson.

The General Armstrong prize—Anthony Facen.

The Jospeh R. Fry prize—Evande Angers.

The Sumner Peace prize—James B. Simmons.

The Musical prizes—James Lett and William Moore.

The Albert Bowman prize—Adolphus Hill.

The Johnston Brothers Drug Co., prizes—Ulysses Crawford and Victoria Jenkins.

The E. P. Roberts prize—Roberta Ford.

The Agricultural Faculty prize—John Dorman.

The Agricultural Director's prize—John William Moses.

On Wednesday afternoon, May 25 at four o'clock the young woman students in physical training, gave an exhibition on White Hall lawn and in the evening at seven thirty o'clock the annual class day exercises of the graduating class were held on the steps of the Baldwin Memorial Monument.

The exercises Thursday concluded the week's observances. The day's program, the first part of which took place in the institute chapel at ten o'clock a. m. and the second part at two p. m. was as follows:

PROGRAMME.

Part 1—10:00 A. M.

Music: "Angels' Serendae"—Braga, Orchestra.

Music: "Great Camp Meeting in the Promised Land," Choir.

Prayer.

Salutatory: Food for the Lunch Basket, (Illustrated), Geraldine Adams, Pine Bluff, Arkansas.

Music: "I Want to be Ready" School.

Modern Tendencies in the Art of Printing, (Illustrated), John Charles Jordan, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

Music: "I'm So Glad Trouble Don't Last Always"—Dett, Girls' Glee Club.

Value of Fruits and Vegetables in the Diet, (Illustrated), Evelyn Constance Conyers, Savannah, Georgia.

The Importance of Face Brick Construction, (Illustrated), Walter J. Love, Dayton, Tennessee.

Music: "Mammy's Lullaby"—Targett, Boys' Glee Club.

Rugmaking in the Home, Louise Vivian Wells, Beaumont, Texas.

Music: "In Bright Mansions Above," School.

Building Up a Dairy Herd, (Illustrated), Clifford Epps, Girard, Alabama.

Music: "The Marvelous Work"—Haydn, Choir.

Part 2—2:00 p. m.

Music: "Anvil Chorus"—Verdi, Choir

Industrial Exhibition.

Music: "Got to Go to Judgment," Choir.

Farming as a Business, (Illustrated), Oscar Leander Bell, Shepherd, Texas.

Music: Waltz Serenade—"The Day is Declining"—Jaxone, Choir.

Valedictory: Teaching Home Enonomics in a Community, Amanda Elizabeth Stewart, Woodville, Mississippi.

Music: "Tuskegee Song"—Dunbar-Smith, School.

Alumni Address: Jesse C. Thomas, Class of '11, Atlanta, Georgia.

MANY HEAR NOTED NEGRO EDUCATOR

Mont. Advertiser

Brewton and Greenville Audiences Hear Splendid Address of R. R. Moton

6-2-24

(Special to The Advertiser)

GREENVILLE, June 1—More than 2,000 white and colored people heard the impressive commencement address delivered by Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Institute at the twenty-second annual commencement exercise of Lomax College here today.

The address was characterized by frankness and sane, logical and kindly advice. Sixteen diplomas were awarded by Bishop Woods at the request of principal William L. Roberson.

The feature of the exercises was the annual commencement address. Among other things, Dr. Moton said: "One of the chief essentials of racial elevation and progress is pride of race. No race can be a great people whose members are ashamed to be indentified with their race. The Anglo-Saxon race does not dominate the world today, because it is white. Color has nothing to do with it. White does not signify superiority, nor does black embody inferiority but the members of the white race believe in themselves and on account of this faith in themselves they have achieved therby gaining the foremost place in civilization. If we as a race my friends, are to take our place along with other great races of the earth, we too must have faith in ourselves, faith in other races and fairh in God."

Other elements of racial advancement which Dr. Moton stressed were: Racial integrity, optimism and thrift. The keynote of his advice to the graduating class was service.

Dr. Moton arived this morning from Brewton, Ala., where he addressed some 1800 white and colored citizens of Escambia county at the courthouse. Dr. Moton gave sane and timely advice to the members of his race and spoke with the utmost frankness to the white constituency of the audience.

Dr. Moton said in part: "We are not asking that any law on the statute books of the state of Alabama be changed but we are asking that the laws be enforced irrespective of race, thereby acording the negro the opportunities afforded to all other American people, that he might be able to contribute to the fullest extent of his ability toward the development of our country which we love so dearly."

The Brewton meeting was presided over by R. D. Hayes, mayor of the city, who introduced Captain G. W. L. Smith, district attorney of Escambia county, who in turn introduced Dr. Moton. Dr. Johnson, pastor of the M. E. church South of that city, responded to the address in behalf of the citizens of Escambia county.

In the afternoon preceding the meeting at the courthouse Dr. Moton delivered the annual address of the Southern Normal and Industrial Institute of which Professor Dooley is principal.

Dr. Moton was accompanied by Vice-President and Treasurer Warren Logan and S. H. Stewart of Tuskegee Institute and Dr. A. F. Owens of Selma University, Selma, Alabama.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 13

Education – 1921.

Georgia

Commencements

GEORGIA STATE COLLEGE CLOSE WEDNESDAY

Savannah

Baccalaureate Sermon Tomorrow Morning

ONE STUDENT TO FINISH COLLEGE COURSE—ELEVEN COMPLETE HIGH SCHOOL

6-4-21

Commencement week at the Georgia State Industrial College, Thunderbolt, will begin tomorrow with the baccalaureate sermon and will end Wednesday with the graduating exercises. There will be twelve students to receive diplomas, eleven from the high school department and one from the college department.

The baccalaureate sermon tomorrow morning, 11 o'clock, will be preached by the Rev. David H. Sims, dean of Allen University, Columbia, S. C. Monday night at 8:30 o'clock the Rev. J. Frank Burnes of Douglass, Ga. will address the college Y. M. C. A., and on Tuesday night Walter W. Nelson of Jacksonville, Fla., will address the literary societies.

Commencement day, Wednesday 11 a. m., the annual address will be delivered by Dr. R. R. Wright, Jr., of Philadelphia. Mrs Mary L. Duckett of Columbia, S. C., and Rev. W. O. P. Sherman, Jr. of Savannah, will deliver the alumni addresses.

The complete program for the week is as follows:

Sunday, June 5th 11 a. m. Music—"Sing Unto the Lord"—School Choir.
Scripture Reading.
Invocation.
Music—"Lord, I Want to be a Christian in My Heart"—School Choir.
Baccalaureate Sermon—Rev. David H. Sims, 1905 N. (A. B., A. M. Dean Allen University, Columbia, S. C.
Music—"Pray for the Peace of Jerusalem"—School Octette
Announcements
Music "Rise, Shine, For the Light is Coming"—School Choir.

Monday, June 6th—8:30 p. m.

Anniversary of Young Men's Christian Association.
Piano Solo—Miss Sarah E. Baker, Savannah, Ga.
Music—"My Soul Is a Witness—College Quartet
Scripture Reading.
Invocation.
Music—"We are the Boys of the G. S. I. C.—College Quartette.
Oration—"Some Phases of Social Service"—Miss Missouri Roberts, Savannah, Ga.
Oration—"A Crisis in American Economics"—James A. Leak, Dawson, Ga.
Music—"Little David"—College Quartette.
Oration—"The Path of Duty Leads to Glory"—Miss Willie Mae Briggs, Augusta, Ga.
menace to these already almost defense less elements. Every colored man who has brains in his head and blood in
Oration—"Where Shall the Negro Make His Home"—Owen Roberts, Valdosta, Ga.
Music—"There's a Light Shining"—College Quartette.
Annual Address—Rev. J. Franklin Rogers, A. B., 1915, Douglass, Ga.
Music—"Couldn't Hear Nobody Pray"—College Glee Club.

Tuesday, June 7th 8:30 p. m.

Anniversary of the Literary Societies
Music—"Georgia State's Going t Shine—College Quartette.
Scripture Reading.
Invocation.
Music.
Oration—"True Leaders"—Leo Warrick, Augusta, Ga.
Oration—"Wealth and Work"—Mis Naomi Elmira Lanier, Savannah, Ga
Music—"Swing Low Sweet Chariot College Quartette.
Oration—"The Possibilities of the Negro"—John F. Martin, Savannah Ga.
Oration—"The Sarcasm of Procrastination"—Frederick Douglass Hall, Oglethorpe, Ga.
Music—"My Lord, What a Morning"—College Quartette.
Annual Address—Walter W. Nelson, A. B., 1902, Jacksonville, Fla.
Music—"Study War No More"—College Quartette.
Announcements.
Benediction.

Wednesday, June 8th, 11 a. m.

Graduating exercises
Processional.
Scripture Reading.
Invocation.
Music—"A Petition"—College Glee Club.
Oration—"The Education That Pays" Michael Gladden, Apopka, Fla.
Oration—"Negro Music, Its Originality, Miss Sarah E. Baker, Savannah, Ga.
Music—"Mourning Waves"—College Glee Club.
Oration—"A Chalange to the New Negro generation" C. W. Duvaul, Milledgeville, Ga.
Oration—"The Future of America"—Miss Carolyn O. Dunbar, Jacksonville, Fla.
Music.
Alumni Addresses—Mrs. Mary L. Duckett, Columbia, S. C.; Rev. W. O. P. Sherman, Jr, Savannah, Ga.
Music—"Give Ear to my Words, O Lord"—College Octette.
Annual Address—Dr. R. R. Wright, Jr. A. B., 1898, Philadelphia, Pa.
Music—"Walk Together Children"—College Glee Club
Presentation of diplomas and certificates.
Remarks.
Music—"America the Beautiful"—College Glee Club.

The graduating class is composed of the following: College class, Carolyn Orell Dunbar, Jacksonville, Fla. High School Class, Sarah Elizabeth Baker Savannah; Willie Mae Briggs, Augusta; Charles Westley Duvaul, Milledgeville; Michael Gladden, Apopka, Fla.; Frederick Douglass Hall, Oglethorpe, Ga.; Naomi Elmira Lanier, Savannah; James Alfred Leak, Dawson, John F. Martin, Savannah; Missouri Roberts, Savannah; Owens Roberts, Valdosta; Leo Nathaniel Warrick, Augusta. High school certificate, H. L. Lawrence,

Degrees will be awarded W. H. Wright, A. B.; W. N. Nelson, A. M

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 17

. Education – 1921. Missouri.

. Commencements

OLD CITY HOSPITAL NURSES GRADUATE BEFORE THE LARGEST CROWD EVER ASSEMBLED ON SUCH ON OCCASION

Kansas City Sun

Baccalaureate Sermon Suuday at Second Baptist Church by Dr. Bacote a Masterpiece.

5 – 28 – 21

Commencement exercises of the Old City Hospital were held last Monday uight at the Paseo Y. M. C. A. The Baccalaureate sermon had been delivered Sunday at the Second Baptist Church by the Rev. S. W. Bacote D. D. before an audience that taxed the capacity of that famous auditorium which was also attended by Health Commissioner Bullock. Fully 800 people attended the exercises at the Y. and the largest and most representative audience ever assembled on such an occasion in this City. The large Gymnasium had been beautifully decorated with the proper insignia and beautiful flowers for the occasion and the internes clothed in spotless white acted as ushers. Excellent music was rendered by Prof. N. Clark Smith's orchestra while instrumental and vocal solos were given by Dr. M. C. Lewis, Miss Jessie Wallace, Dr. Edw. S. Baker; Mrs. Helen Ricks London gave an inimitable reading which drew a well deserved encore. The address to the graduates was delivered by Dr. Charles Henry Phillips of St. Louis; and it was one of the most masterly and eloquent addresses ever heard in this City. Miss Albertine Felts Supt. of Nurses presented the official pin while the presentation of diplomas was made by Nelson C. Crews, Editor of the Sun. Two numbers not on the program but highly enjoyed by the large audience were the addresses by Dr. Bullock Health Commissioner who is dearly beloved by the Colored people of this City and by the talented and brilliant Madame S. Joe Brown of Des Moines Ia. Grand Matron of the Eastern Star of that State and a member of the Executive Board of the National Federation of Colored Women's Clubs. After the introduction of a number of white visitors and public officials, Dr. Wm. J. Thompkins Supt. delivered a spirited address that invoked tremendous applause which was only equalled when Dr. Bullock announced it was the intention of the City to give to the Colored people a new hospital costing not less than $400,000.00. While none of the nine graduates were residents of Kansas City they were showered with congratulations at the close of the program by the large audience and made to feel that they were among their warmest friends. Dr. William J. Thompkins is a DOER and not a TALKER.

REV. J. W. HURSE, D.D.,
the militant pastor of St. Stephen's Baptist Church and Vice President of the National Baptist Convention, who will entertain Dr. E. P. Jones of Chicago, President of the National Convention (unincorporated) during his stay in this city.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Tennessee

Education—1921.

Commencements.

CHURCHES OF GREATER NASHVILLE HELPING—ANNUAL SERMON SUNDAY

Nashville Globe 5/13/21

The second year of the school closing of the National Baptist Theological Training Seminary began with financial drive this week. Every church in the city was represented on the program which is to go throughout the week and which is to conclude next Monday night with the college commencement exercises proper. On Sunday afternoon at three o'clock the annual sermon is to be preached in the chapel, but the college department of the theological department will have its commencement Monday night when the diplomas and certificates will be handed out to those who have finished the prescribed course.

The school has the distinction of being the only active National Theological Training Seminary among the Baptists of the United States, they having purchased the magnificent buildings formerly known as the Bosobel College with its five and a half or six acres of beautiful campus. A number of out of town visitors are expected. President L. R. W. Johnson of the Seminary, with the trustees, faculty and student body have arranged a program which is already in progress during the week for the entertainment of the public and the visitors.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 17

Education – 1921.

Virginia

Commencements.

THE NANSEMOND N. & C. INST., FINALS AND NEEDS

Journal and Guide 6/4/21

The Nansemond Normal and Collegiate Institute, after a year of strenuous work, began its finals on Sunday, May 22nd, 1921, with the baccalaureate sermon, which was preached by the president of the school, Rev. T. J. Johnson. The students and teachers gathered at the Pine Street Baptist church, of which Rev. Johnson is the pastor. Every seating space in the church was taken, and to a forceful and pointed sermon the audience listened with rapt attention. The sermon was replete with timely and needed lessons, for the members of th graduating class, and the undergraduates of the school.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Negro Schools a Disgrace.

Kansas City Sun 2-5-21.

The Sun has refrained for many months from discussing the deplorable conditions existing in the Negro Schools of this city, but it is an undisputed fact that there never was a time in the history of this city that the schools devoted to Negro youth were in a more dilapidated, unkempt and insanitary condition than they are today.

The pleas of parents and teachers have apparently fallen upon deaf ears, and no one seems less concerned about the existing conditions than does THE PRESENT SCHOOL BOARD.

It is cowardly to cringe and whimper and beg for what properly, fairly belongs to you, and as taxpayers and citizens who pay their proportionate share of the taxation of this community according to their holdings, we have a right to DEMAND EQUAL FACILITIES that are accorded under the damning and humiliating segregational laws of this State to the white youth of this city.

A foreigner, be he Greek, Slav, Italian, Russian Jew or Bohunk, can come to this City from his native land and immediately is made the recipient of every favor and every privilege that the overburdened taxpayers can accord him; and the finest, most complete and thoroughly modern schools of every description are thrown open to them and they are bid welcome. While to the Negro who has borne the burden in the heat of the day, who has been unswervingly loyal to this country and her Institutions, who has suffered in silence the damnable discrimination pursued on every hand and who, realizing that he was in the minority, has accepted feebly and humbly the few scraps that have been begrudgingly thrown him by those in authority until patience has ceased to be a virtue, with his back to the wall is determined to fight for SIMPLE JUSTICE.

The School Board is preparing to spend several millions of dollars for the betterment of the white schools of the City that have every modern convenience and facility; and also to acquire costly grounds for the erection af another white High School; while not a word is said about the degrading and deplorable conditions that surround the Negro High School, situated as it is, in the jungles of Kansas City and scattered thruout a half-dozen ramschackle buildings, where it is impossible for our youth to have the instruction necessary to make them capable young men and women. The white child is taught by his superior surroundings, contrasted with the miserable facilities accorded the Negro youth, to believe that he is superior to the Negro. And in the treatment accorded the Negro youth of this City, it would seem to an unbiased party that the School Board assiduously fosters this idea and belief.

The old theory that "anything is good enough for the Nigger" has been exploded and the Colored people of this City are going to demand from now on in no uncertain tone (WHETHER THEY GET IT OR NO), fair treatment and equal justice at the hands of their public servants even though it be an autocratic school Board.

NELSON C. CREWS.

Missouri.

Education Common Schools; Condition of

An Open Letter!

Topeka Plain Dealer 6/4/21

Topeka, Kansas.

May. 9, 1921.

Mr. D. M. Pinkston, Pres. Board of Education, and
Mr. Carmack, Supt. of Schools,
Kansas City, Mo.

I am informed that the following conditions exist in your Schools:

In speaking of peonage in Georgia and other southern states, we are compelled to compare the conditions of the city schools and teachers to the peonage system from the fact that the Colored teachers are afraid to demand of the Superintendent and school Board necessary improvements for the schools in which they teach, especially the principal. We do not blame the associate teachers so much as the principals of these schools. There are schools in Kansas City, Mo., that are not fit for cattle, let alone children of human beings. If the complaint is made about a school, it should be laid before the Board, and they send the Superintendent, Engineer or architect and he will ask the principal if any thing is needed, or will say we have some complaint of something being wrong or something connected with the building is out of order, or the surroundings not sanitary; in every case the principal will say every thing is all right and nothing much needed. We have proof and evidence of this fact and the principal states he hates to complain for fear of losing his job. It is reported this is the club held over the Colored teachers of Kansas City, whereby the school Board will use money repairing white schools and keeping them in first class condition and allow the Colored schools to suffer.

We are informed that the superintendent of the city schools of Kansas City, Mo., does not visit the Colored schools and that he speaks sneeringly and disparagingly concerning the pupils and schools and leaves the impression that it is nauseating and unhealthy for him to visit these schools. We think the school Board should get rid of him right away. Such a man is not fit to superintend schools and not fit to associate with decent citizens, if this is true as we are told.

We are also informed that they have an eminent banker as president of the school board and that he, too, does not give much time when members of the race appear before him with complaints concerning the outragious conditions of the schools buildings andsupplies. We wish the United State would send

(over)

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 13

(From over)

Secret Service men to Kansas City and investigate the peonage that exists in the Colored schools of that City. The Colored High School is a shame and disgrace. What is needed is a new location and with three times the room, in fact the Colored people should have a junior High School to help out the congested conditions of the present building at 18th and Tracy.

Yours Truly,
NICK CHILES.

Mr. D. M. Pinkston. Pres.,

Gate City Bank,

Kansas City. Mo.

Dear Sir:

I am surprised to learn of these conditions existing in Kansas City and cannot see how a man, president of a bank and who has assumed a position of this kind in the educational department of Kansas City, can allow such conditions to exist.

Is it possible you are cutting off the Colored people in order to save money for the white schools of Kansas City?

Yours truly,

NICK CHILES
PITY POOR MISSOURI

Kansas City 6/25/21

Missouri presents a sad spectacle. Time was when she had fairly decent schools and in the various Missouri towns such as Louisiana, Palmyra, Chillicothe and others of like size up to Hannibal conditions were good and graduates from the graded school or High School departments made creditable showings. Efforts were made to maintain the schools on a fair plane of efficiency, good teachers were sought. But now the appearance of the Missouri Schools causes one to shudder. Where formerly there were four or five teachers there are now two or three. Buildings are delapidated; attendance is not compelled; no interest is taken by the boards as to the qualifications or calibre of work done by the teachers nor can they be insistent on these things because the pay offered is a disgrace and connot be expected to attract anything but the poorest teachers.

A Southern minister of Negro persuasion, angling for a compliment on his sermon, asked one of his members what he thought of it. The member being more truthful than diplomatic and not bearing any especial love for the sky-pilot answered: "Well, if you want the truth I and all the rest of the members think it was a damn poor preach". Quick as a flash came the reverend gentlemen's retort: "Yes, but remember that you all give me damn poor pay."

This is largely to blame for the lamentable educational conditions in Missouri. Missouri ranks thirty-sixth among the states in education. Her children are growing up a disgrace to civilization, condemned to citizenry of the worse sort, ignorant. And no solution is at hand. It avails little to give the Negroes of Missouri a state university if there be given them no decent elementary schools. How are the boys and girls to qualify to enter the university at Jefferson City.

Here is the condition we are approaching rapidly: what few students that can be persuaded to remain in the public schools in Missouri with the exception of St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Joseph and possibly Hannibal and Sedalia, even upon finishing, will have had such a sorry preperation that they will be ineligible to enter the lowest class of Lincoln Institute provided she continues to admit students to the sub-normal. Western, as is known, has already abolished her grades as she should have done long ago. Jefferson City, if she is to be a university, must abolish hers.

Of course in the South the Negroes, realize that the white people will not provide educational facilities, take the bull by the horns and provide grades from the first through the eighth in connection with their colleges. Which is lamentable—not that they do it but that they should have to do it. Yet, Missouri is coming to the same thing unless steps are taken immediately to avert it. What is the natter with the Negroes of Missouri. Are they indifferent to education. Illiteracy is growing at a rate that is positively startling in this state and we are just about on a plane with Mississippi, Georgia and South Carolina. What shall be done? Let the educators and leaders speak out.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Education – 1921

Alabama

Common Schools, Condition of

THE NEED OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS FOR COLORED PEOPLE IN BIRMINGHAM.

The Birmingham Reporter
12 Ala. 1/29/21

There is nothing more alarming or offers more reason for discomfort and dissatisfaction than the lack of school buildings and school equipment for the colored people in Birmingham. For years these conditions have been eye sores to the race and certainty disturb the peaceful sojourn of the colored population. The race in Birmingham and Jefferson County is credited throughout the nation as the most loyal and trustworthy of any group of race members to be found anywhere. Whatever the reasons are, has not been made very clear, and because of that we here and now appeal to authority to make some announcement if it is intended that the conditions be improved, and if found on the part of responsible sources, is it not possible to permit the colored people to raise a fund among themselves and put up such buildings as are in keeping with the growing population, with modern and sanitary arrangements such as would be provided for decent humanity?

It is our opinion that there are colored men and women who are now paying large amounts in taxes who would be quite willing to make pledges, mortgage property and finance a building campaign to erect suitable buildings for Negro children.

Honorable Frank V. Evans, in The Birmingham Age-Herald of Wednesday, October 12th, has discussed this subject from a very sensible and informing view. He points out what is being emphasized as an expenditure for the erection of new buildings and shows that there is no mention made of buildings for Negroes. Mr. Evans is an old citizen of Birmingham, having lived here no doubt for some thirty-five or forty years. He was at one time connected with the Birmingham Age-Herald, and also Mayor of the City of Birmingham. Speaking of relationship between races there can come no adjustment and no proper feeling where there is a dense ignorance on one hand, and meager intelligence on the other. This reference is not confined to letters, science and literature, but it is to be understood that we refer to the common day and pracical intelligence that every man should have, is entitled to and would have if the proper consideration were given. Certainly we cannot build for Birmingham out of its wonderful resources by the practice of ungodly limitations of one race, and over indulged privileges and encouragements of another.

An ignorant man with limited privileges is a more dangerous man, than an intelligent man with limited privileges. Intelligence can find happiness through its own discoveries, research and practices; ignorance is fed on the baser things of life, and is moved by the animal and passion in it. There is too much opportunity here for both races for any one of us to lose time, energy and thought hindering the other. Schools are what we need, consecrated teachers, preachers, leaders and rank and file men. You cannot get them out of a mass of ignorance; they are made from a mould that develops this kind of citizenship. It is in the character of the building as much as in the text and one is incomplete without the other.

Mr. Evans' Age-Herald aricle of Wednesday, October 12th, makes the following expression:

In the much boasted expenditure for the erection of new and enlarged city school buildings by the powers that be we see no mention of erecting, enlarging or improving buildings for the Negro schools. My information, gained from reports of attendance indicates that the present Negro schools erected years ago, are inadequate and much dilapidated and crowded beyond capacity.

This condition may reflect the political acumen of the official authorities, as the Negro is a nonentity, under our system in politics, only few of them permitted to vote; but quite a number of them are tax payers and help carry the burden of the public schools.

Just at this time I noticed that organization is being effected by good and prominent white men and women in this and other southern states to bring about better understanding and more amicable relations between the two races. It would seem to all reasonable minds that justice in the administration of law and in the distribution of public funds would prove a powerful factor in bringing about the much desired amicable relations between the whites and blacks.

Antipathy to the Negro, as a race, is unreasonable and without the semblance of justice. The Negro is with us and as a labor factor the race constitutes one of the most valuable assets of the south. He ought to be encouraged in his ambitions to gain a foothold by the requirement of property and education.

As to taxation, every man is a taxpayer if he lives and labors in a community whether or not he holds title deeds to land. As an occupant he bears his part of the burden of the tax.

Not social equality, but legal equality, is the proposition for consideration; and, as a white tax payer of this city, it would please me much to see the incoming administration consider well tht needs of the Negro schools in the distribution of funds levied for the educational advancement of the city.

Respectfully,
FRANK V. EVANS.
Birmingham, October 11, 1921.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Education—1921.

Common Schools, Condition of.

School Time Lost By Short Terms In State Shown By Tabulation

Montgomery Journal 4/7/1912

Seven school years of nine months each are contemplated by the course of study used in the elementary schools of Alabama for completion of the elementary school. In order to secure 1260 days of instruction, the equivalent of seven school years of nine months each, the average white pupil in the rural schools of Alabama would have to attend school ten years. If he entered school at six years of age he would therefore be sixteen before he had received as many days of instruction as are contemplated for completion of the elementary grades.

The average colored pupil in the rural schols of the state, on the same basis, would be twenty years of age before he had received as many days of instruction as are contemplated for completion of the elementary grades.

In the table given below are shown the ages at which pupils entering at six years of age and attending school every day would have received as many days of instruction as, with an adequate term, they would have received at the age of thirteen, the table having been compiled by the state department of education.

	White Rural Schools		Col Rural Schools	
	Age Yr's Lost Through Short Term		Age Yr's Lost Through Short Term	
Counties—				
Autauga	17	4	23	10
Baldwin	16	3	17	4
Barbour	14	1	23	10
Bibb	15	2	25	12
Blount	18	5	27	14
Bullock	14	1	18	5
Butler	17	4	22	9
Calhoun	16	3	19	6
Chambers	14	1	16	3
Cherokee	19	6	22	9
Chilton	17	4	20	7
Choctaw	16	3	27	14
Clarke	20	7	26	13
Clay	16	3	19	6
Cleburne	20	7	20	7
Coffee	19	6	24	11
Colbert	17	4	24	11
Conecuh	16	3	19	6
Coosa	17	4	21	8
Covington	18	5	19	6
Crenshaw	17	4	23	10
Cullman	19	6	19	6
Dale	15	2	22	9
Dallas	14	1	23	10
DeKalb	18	5	22	9
Elmore	17	4	21	8
Escambia	17	4	22	9
Etowah	16	3	19	6
Fayette	17	4	18	5
Franklin	20	7	21	8
Geneva	18	5	22	9
Greene	14	1	22	9
Hale	15	2	19	6
Henry	15	2	25	12
Houston	15	2	22	9
Jackson	19	6	26	13
Jefferson	14	1	14	1
Lamar	18	5	23	10
Lauderdale	17	4	20	7
Lawrence	20	7	26	13
Lee	15	2	18	5
Limestone	15	2	17	4
Lowndes	15	2	23	10
Macon	14	1	19	6
Madison	16	3	21	8
Marengo	14	1	17	4
Marion	16	3	19	6
Marshall	17	4	29	16
Mobile	14	1	14	1
Monroe	15	2	22	9
Montgomery	14	1	20	7
Morgan	19	6	20	7
Perry	16	3	19	6
Pickens	18	5	26	13
Pike	15	2	26	13
Randolph	17	4	21	8
Russell	14	1	19	6
Shelby	16	3	28	15
St. Clair	17	4	20	7
Sumer	13	0	19	6
Talladega	16	3	21	8
Tallapoosa	16	3	21	8
Tuscaloosa	17	4	21	8
Walker	17	4	16	3
Washington	17	4	25	12
Wilcox	15	2	24	11
Winston	18	5	..	..
Aevrage	16	3	20	7

Alabama

How Alabama Provides For Her Public Schools And Higher Institutions

Atlanta Constitution 9/7/1919

BY JAMES A. HOLLOMON

Montgomery, Ala., September 6.—(Special.)—When the legislature of 1919, which is the last session held under Alabama's quadrennial system, revised the tax and general revenue laws of the state, it also made a complete new school code, radically changing many of the old laws, and providing substantially, though not as heavily as many other southern states, not only for the common schools, but for the higher institutions.

Without controversy I shall direct attention to many of the Alabama school laws purely as information. In the first place it must be remembered that there are only sixty-seven counties in this state, although the entire population is within 600,000 of Georgia's; and this system of larger and fewer counties in the state goes a long way in settling common school wrangling, and in fact in providing competence and efficiency in both maintenance funds and in service.

There is no sound argument under heaven's sun for cutting a state up into a whole regiment of tiny militia district counties. But that's another question—

Gives $500,000 Year As Premiums.

Alabama has only sixty-seven counties, I was saying, and the common school state levy of 3 mills, which amounted in 1920 to $2,104,232.14, is supplemented by a state annual appropriation of $500,000, which sum, however, is used as premiums and bonuses for stimulating local school taxation, longer terms, larger average attendances, and so on.

Every county is now imposing a local tax, the average rate being 3 mills, and the common school system of the state is regarded as strong and healthy.

The law for common school maintenance provides appropriations, to wit:

"(1) The annual interest at 6 per cent on all sums of money which have heretofore been or which may hereafter be received by the state, as the proceeds of sales of lands granted or entrusted by the United States to the state, or to the several townships thereof, valueless sixteenth section fund, and school indemnity fund for school purposes. (2) The annual interest at 4 per cent on that part of the surplus revenue of the United States deposited with the state under the act of congress approved June 23, 1836. (3) All annual rents, incomes and profits or interest arising from the proceeds of sales of all such lands as may hereafter be given by the United States, or by this state, or by individuals, for the support of the public schools of the state. (4) All such sums as may accrue to the state as escheats the same to be applied to the support of the public schools during the scholastic year next ensuing the receipt in the state treasury. (5) The net amount of poll tax that may be collected in the state; poll tax collected in every county to be retained therein for the support of the public schools thereof and distributed and disbursed as provided in this chapter. (6) Licenses which are by law required to be paid into the school fund of any county to be promptly paid by the judge of probate or other person collecting the same to the custodian of public school funds of the county or district, to be expended for the benefit of the public schools of each county. (7) A special annual tax of thirty (30) cents on each one hundred dollars' worth of taxable property in this state. (8) A further sum or sums to be appropriated by the legislature for each scholastic year.

"All such appropriatons, except the poll tax shall accrue to the educational fund on the first day of October in each year; and on that day the state auditor shall place to the credit of that fund, on the books in his office, all such amounts as accrue thereto from the sources in this article mentioned, except the poll tax, for the scholastic year beginning on that day."

Local School Taxes Optional.

For local school taxes there must be a petition signed by 200 qualified electors for an election and then three-fifths of those voting must favor the local tax and the proposed millage, limited to 3 mills for county and 3 for "county and district."

In every county there is a local tax, and most of them to the limit.

It is quite interesting to note how the state stimulates county school taxation. The new school code provides that the state superintendent of education shall certify to the state auditor on the first day of October of each year the several counties of the state that are levying and collecting for that year a special tax for school purposes aggregating one, two, or three mills respectively, and the state auditor, upon the request of the state superintendent of education, shall draw his warrant for $1,000 upon the state treasurer in favor of the county treasurer of school funds of any county levying and collecting a special tax for school purposes of one mill and less than two mills; for $2,000 in favor of any county that may be levying and collecting for that year special county taxes aggregating two mills and less than three mills; and for $3,000 for any county in the state that may be levying and collecting for that year special county school taxes aggregating not less than three mills. Each county shall receive the warrant representing the highest of the above amounts to which it is entitled, and no other.

The funds so set apart for any county are paid out of the special legislative appropriation for that purpose and is expended by the county board of education as will best promote the cause of education in the county.

because thel aw has worked wonderfully well in Alabama, and while

All Counties Caught the Spirit.

I call particular attention to this because the law has worked wonderfully well in Alabama, and while leaving with the counties the option of local school taxation, has stimulated such revenues to the general advantage of the counties and the state system as a whole.

Approximately $8,000,000 goes annually into the common schools.

State Bonuses For High Schools.

There are also bonuses for county high schools of from $3,000 to $4,000 for each fiscal year with additional cash bonuses for certain merits. These have stimulated high school activities and a consolidation program that has worked most satisfactorily.

There are nine branch or secondary agricultural schools, something like Georgia's district schools, each receiving $7,500 a year—one half what Georgia provides. They get in addition the Smith-Hughes federal fund and zone aid. They are not so large and formidable as the Georgia institutions and I find the same opinion prevailing that several of the seven are functioning more as secondary high schools than as agircultural schools.

The Alabama Polytechnic is the state's agricultural college, and it is doing a most satisfactory work. It administers the state demonstration activities and the state appropriates dollar for dollar to match the Smith-Lever extension fund and the other federal aids. It does so without a word of complaint, abuse or vindictive—as so frequently heard in the disgraceful political wrangling in Georgia between the factions in agricultural administration and educational circles.

The university is one of the south's great educational institutions, as everybody knows. There is no "university system" in this state, as in many of the southern states, the university being one of the several higher educational institutions standing absolutely upon its own

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

footing.

State Appropriations To Institutions.

I can best show what Alabama is doing for her state educational and humane institutions by listing them with this year's appropriations:

To Alabama Polytechnic institute	$ 185,280.00
Alabama Technical Institute and College for Women	65,824.61
Alabama Vocational School for Girls	8,213.14
Alabama Boys' Industrial school	60,850.00
Alabama School for the Deaf	61,425.00
Alabama School for the Blind	28,206.00
Alabama School for the Negro Deaf and Blind	14,025.00
Alabama School for Juvenile Negro Law-breakers	35,182.19
Alabama insane hospital	559,536.41
Alabama tuberculosis commission	4,500.00
Alahama Home	25,000.00
Bonus school fund	18,000.00
Clark county high school endowment	600.00
County high schools	169,500.00
County treasurers pjublic school funds	2,876,654.26
Certification and placement of teachers	13,443.70
Educational board of examiners	397.26
Educational contingent fund	2,668.61
Educational revolving fund	37,361.35
Educational trust fund (Morrill)	50,000.00
Erecting and repairing rural schools	42,827.27
Removal of illiteracy	3,169.91
Rural school library fund	2,820.00
Salaries—Department of education	12,970.94
Secondary agricultural schools	43,500.00
State normal schools	169,500.00
State Training School for Girls	12,675.00
Supervision secondary education	3,996.43
Training of teachers in service	8,619.53
University of Alabama	121,000.00
Vocational education	101,103.31
Total	$4,738,843.92

It must be understood that the university and Polytechnic both get additional funds of appreciable amounts from the interest on trust funds held by the state amounting to around $50,000 annually each.

What Alabama Does in Pensions.

Just a word about pensions in Alabama—

As already explained, the pension fund is raised largely by a one mill state levy. It amounted in 1920 to $701,885.21 plus about $4,000 from land demptions.

This sum represents all the state pays. It holds the roll down rigidly under a property qualification of "less than 5,000."

The rate is $150 a year to class one, soldiers; $150 a year to class one, widows. The marriage must have been prior to 1903.

There are on the rolls bout 12,000 and of them there are only 4,772 old soldiers.

What the one mill levy lacks in meeting the pension roll the legislature provides by appropriation. In 1920 the exact amount paid to pensioners was $1,286,000.

THE CRUST AND BONE

The Birmingham Plain Dealer 9/24/21

Monday last was "school opening day" for Birmingham.

To have followed the Negro boys and girls from their various homes would have made any real heart rejoice. One would have been convinced of the claim that "the race marched forward on the feet of children." But to have completed the journey with them, to have suddenly turned the corner to come face to face with those ancient, drab-painted fire-traps, or those scattered-around and erstwhile quarters serving as a High School, would have caused a frigid congealing of the rejoicing.

If one would have witnessed from across the street upward of a thousand boys and girls crowded even into the yards of the Negro Industrial High School, the familiar old plantation scene would have suggested itself:

"She sift the meal and give me the husk,
She bake the bread and give me the crust,
She boil the meat and give me the bone,
She kicked my shin and sent me home."

That's the sum total of Birmingham's treatment of 12,823, more or less, Colored youths of school age.

It would have seemed a physical impossibility to get all those clear-eyed, enthusiastic boys and girls on the inside of that yardful of two-room cottages—even sardines have a limit! You would have been certain that many of them would have to return home to tell their parents "she (Birmingham) kicked my shin and sent me home."

Yet somehow, those hopeful and busy teachers would manage to pack them in—somehow?

Promises! Congenial promises and a plot of ground—these, the crust and bone, passed along perennially by the City Board of Education to the 70,230 Negro citizens of Birmingham, have proven as apples of Sodom that crumbled at the touch.

With the splendid work done by the Industrial High School despite the cramped and unschool-like conditions, with the earnest corps of teachers and 900 eager pupils, with a chance for untold service and a civic square deal, the City Board of Education will not proceed, as announced, to construct the $130,000 Avondale School, the $140,000 Wylam School, the $160,000 Baxter School, the $1,000,000 Phillips High, the Woodlawn High, the Norwood School and additions to the Robinson and North Birmingham Schools, **all for whites,** before erecting ONE NEGRO HIGH SCHOOL.

It simply can't be done with a clear conscience! But the "conscience test" does not always protect. Real protection, first and final, comes through VOTES!

PAINFUL REGRETS.

Mobile Ala. Forum

No words of the FORUM can express our painful regrets at the decision of the Board of Education denying the abandoned Medical building of the University of Alabama for use as a school for Colored children.

Our readers will recall this building was abandoned when the Medical Department of the State University was removed to Tuscaloosa. The property was given to the city for school purposes. A committee of Colored citizens in the interest of their people appealed to the board to use the building for the children of the higher grades of the Owen's school.

Two factors contributed to the reasonableness of this request.

(First). The location of the building in a thickly populated colored section, and bordering on what was formerly the RED LIGHT DISTRICT, made it ill-suited for a school for white children, as we saw it.

(Second). The congested condition of our Colored schools, housed in delapidated buildings with one single exception, which are a disgrace to the city, make it seem altogether fitting that the better lements of both races should unite in providing one building for colored children, that might, for a time at least, hide the city's shame because of inadequate provision for the education of colored children.

To our surprise, protests came from our white friends against the use of this building, in the colored section for a colored school.

The board yielded these protests and declined to grant the building for a colored school.

The Mobile Register of November 6 prints a story showing that the majority of the board and most of the people of the city were favorable to the plan of giving the builindg over to be used as a Negro schol.

On November 10th a story appearing in the Mobile Register shows that among those appearing before the board and entering a protest against the building being used for a school for Negro children was Mayor George E. Crawford. The Mayor stated his sentiments were those of the entire city commission. The story printed in the Register said in part:

"Among those who appeared before the Board was Mayor George E. Crawford, who said he understood the board contemplated using the property as a Negro school, and he protested against the action. He said his sentiments were those of the entire city commission."

We are pained to note that the chief executive of our city, who although mayor of the whole people of whatever race, felt called upon to enter a public protest against a part of his city's children having use of this unoccupied biulding in a thickly settled negro section for school purposes. It is true that ex-Mayor Harry Phillians and the late Pat J. Lyons and the now Mayor George E. Crawford did purchase the old Caring homestead, that lies directly in front of the Brooklyn Park for the sum of $85,000, but this park proposition had been under consideration for years.

Mobile's colored school children are inadequately provided for, and shamefully housed. Look at Mobile's worn out and delipated buildings in comparison with some of the buildings in cities of neighboring states. We compare our colored school building with those of Jacksonville, Fla., Memphis and Nashville, Tenn., Savannah, Ga., Little Rock, Ark., and some smaller towns, and we BLUSH FOR SHAME.

The board announced its purpose to erect a suitable building for Negro children of the Broad Street school. If this be done it wil be better than to have the Medical Building which is sadly in need of repairs and unless thoroughly remodeled may soon be condemned by city engineers. We await the Board's action with interest and anxiety. Mean while educational facilities for Negro children are unprovided, and we hope the next generation shall have a better opportunity for education.

But we are hopeful and advise our people to be patient. We believe that the White people of Mobile will yet do the "Square Thing By All Her Citizens." We are confident that an increasing numbe r of white citizens will be found who will insist more and more upon better educational and economic opportunity for the rising generation of our colored population, and their spirit will conserve the GOOD FEELING AMONG BOTH RACES so long characteristic of our splendid city of which we are justly proud.

OLD MEDICAL COLLEGE

Mobile Ala. Forum

11/18/21

To the Editor of the Mobile Forum:

The last ray of hope on the part of the Colored people of the city of Mobile to be permitted to use the Old Medical College for school purposes to relieve the congested conditions, was shattered last Wednesday, November 9th, when it developed in the special meeting of the educational board, that Mayor George E. Crawford appeared in protest against the plan: and at the same time expressed that he was speaking the sentiment of the entire City Commission.

The only hope the Colored people had, was the fact that the Old Medical College building is located in a reasonable Colored community of the city, and that seventy-five per cent of the real estate in that section is owned by Colored people. Knowing as we did that the property was deeded to the educational board for school purposes we were sure, because of its location and because of the congested condition of the schools for Colored children, that our leading White friends that are so much interested in our development as a race, would come to our rescue. But now that we know that the City Commission is against the plan, we will have to look to some other source for relief in our school conditions.

We had taken under consideration the historic value of the Old Medical College to the many who are now in life, having received their training there when the Medical Department of the University of Alabama was located in the building, and had looked for opposition from that source. The public schools for Colored children of this city is far behind other citie sof the state, even cities whose population is much smaller than that of Mobile. As a race we must do some thing ourselves and then expect our friends to help us.

(A SUBSCRIBER).

Delaware

Education – 1921.

Common Schools, Condition of

SEEK MODERN COLORED SCHOOL

WILMINGTON DEL. JOURNAL
FEBRUARY 7, 1921

Howard High Condemned at Meeting of Representative Colored People

APPOINT COMMITTEE TO CARRY OUT AIM

A movement to secure the erection of a new and modern high school to replace the Howard High, was started yesterday afternoon at a meeting of representatove colored citizens in the colored Odd Fellows' Tempie, 1003 Orange street.

Sueakers told of the conditions existing in No. 18 school and the Howard school. Need of a playground at the Howard School was also discussed.

Dr. J. Bacon Stubbs told of the awakening of the Negroes to every vital interest of their race, especially education of their children.

Dr. Conwell Banton, Negro representative of the City Board of Education, pointed out that No. 29 school was modern and aceptable, as is No. 22 and No. 21, thought the later is in need of repairs. He said, however, No. 18 school was wholly objectionable and should be razed. In its place should be erected a new building, modernly equipped and provided with playgrounds, he said.

"The Howard School,' said Dr. Banton. "is antiquated, dangerous, and a veritable fire-trap. It is without hall-ways and playgrounds. I think, however, when the city Board of Education gets sufficient money, we will have a new school building to replace the Howard School."

George B. Miller, president of the State Board of Education, spoke briefly complimenting the teachers of the Howard School on the endorsement given them by the Federal Survey Committee. Mr. Miller expressed the opinion that a new building to replace the present Howard High School was one of the most vital needs of the city school system.

Watler Campbell, of the City Board of Education, was of the opinion that "thirteen men from thirteen points of the city could see better the needs of the schol system than seven men, coming possibly from one or two wards of the city."

The meeting was closed with the appointment of a committee of nine, who were instructed to attend another meeting. which will be neld next Sunday afternoon, and report the inclination of the colored people of this city toward the erection of a new building in place of the Howard School, a modern building which will supply the every-day needs of the educational situation.

The meeting was presided over by Edgar Starling. Members of the committee of nine are: Ernest L. Jones, Elizabeth Harvey, Thomas Blake, Angeline Henry, C. Milburn Smith, Elizabeth D. Banton, Edgar Starling, Blanche W. Stubbs and the Rev. Henry Y. Arnett

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 17

Georgia

Education - 1921.

Common Schools, Condition of.

CITIZENS PROTEST GIVING NEGROES FRASER ST. SCHOOL

Constitution 4/3/21

Resolutions protesting against the proposed plan of converting the Frasier Street school into a negro institution were unanimously passed at a meeting composed of over 100 citizens of the second and third wards held Saturday night at the residence of F. M. Sisk, 527 Capitol avenue.

At the meeting, which was featured by a number of addresses condemnatory of the proposed plan, committees were appointed to present formal protests to the school authorities, with explanations of the stated oppositions. Representatives of the two wards, interested in the Frasier Street school question, stated that other meetings were to be held in the near future, and that strong pressure would be brought to bear on city school officials towards prevention of the plan.

Principal M. Agnes Jones, Houston Street school, was elected supervisor of colored schools at the meeting of the board of education held last Monday. This is a new department created by the board of education.

HUTCHESON EXPLAINS POSITION ON NEGRO

Writes His Views in Order That His Attitude May Not Be Misunderstood.

Constitution 5/29/21

Member of the board of education, Carl F. Hutcheson, does not think that The Constitution quoted him strong enough in attributing to him the board's discussion of the Fraser School street matter the following statement:

"Commissioner Carl Hutcheson declared that he would never vote to take the school away from the whites—not if the city lost $100,000 by keeping it a white school."

Commissioner Hutcheson wishes his position as regards this matter thoroughly understood, and in order that there may be no possible doubt about it he furnishes The Constitution with a written statement of where he stands, which statement is as follows:

"I made the statement that I would never vote to turn Fraser Street school over to negroes for any purpose, and that in so far as I was concerned, I would rather see it cost the city $100,000 rather than allow negroes in Fraser Street school; that I was right in the midst of a fight at present in this 'nigger' business; that I did not believe in giving the negro more than an elementary education, and all this rot about the negro being given this and that is not for his good.

"I wish it understood now that I am against turning Fraser Street school over to negroes for anything, and I shall fight a proposition of any kind to turn it over to them for any manner of institution.

"Kindly print this statement, as the report in your paper of even date is incorrect, and does me an injustice."

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 17

Kansas

Education—1921.

Common Schools, Condition of

Defeat the School Bonds!

Kansas City ~~Sun~~ 3/26/21

In view of the scant consideration we have received in the past, the deplorable condition of our Ward Schools and the intolerable nuisance designated as Lincoln High School, The SUN firmly believes and unflinchingly advocates that every Colored man and woman entitled to vote in Kansas City on the School Bonds should unhesitatingly vote against them.

As an eminent writer once said:

"We must learn to govern ourselves and work together for our own advancement. If we do not learn to govern ourselves and work together for our own advancement, we may be very sure that we will be governed by others in their own interest as well as worked by others for their own advancement and not ours."

We believe there are many honorable and fair-minded white citizens who will join with us in opposing these bonds when they know the true condition that exists in our High School and that no provision is made in the distribution of the money to be derived from the sale of these bonds to alleviate the deplorable and disgraceful conditions that now exist.

HERE ARE THE REASONS:

The School was built for 250 pupils; its enrollment now is 750.

It has no Laboratory.

It has no lockers.

The wraps and hats of students are piled in one great mass, on the floors and in the hallways, with no safeguard other than the honesty of the pupils.

In the Domestic Science Department it has inadequate kitchen, plumbing worn out, gas stove burnt out, ragged lineoleum partially covering the floor.

No storerooms.

No lecture rooms.

Three teachers conduct classes in these two rooms, kitchen and lunchroom while lunch is being prepared for 700 and while the dishes are being collected and washed. WHAT DO YOU THINK OF THAT?

Two small unventilated rooms across the street are used for Domestic Art Department and in all kinds of weather girls must pass to and from the main building to these miserable annexes.

No lockers nor even hooks.

No Gymnasium, although students are required to take physical training daily. After their violent exercise there is not A SINGLE DRESSING ROOM, THERE IS NOT A SINGLE TUB, SHOWER OR PLUNGE BATH FOR THEM TO USE. YE GODS, talk of Sanitation!

Stairways and exits crowded with classes—sitting uncomfortably on folding chairs with no desks whatever.

No library, no librarian, no reading room, no study hall, only a dilapidated set of Encyclopedias in a miserable bookcase.

The Assembly Hall contains 400 seats and the number of pupils enrolled are more than 700. Draw your own conclusions.

The Daily newspapers tell us that the School Board contemplates purchasing and developing sites for two new WHITE HIGH SCHOOLS and yet the Negro High School has no seats, no baths, no sewing room, no gymnasium, no drill room, no lockers, no study room, compared to the other five white high schools already in the city—ABSOLUTELY NOTHING.

WHITE MEN AND WOMEN, COLORED MEN AND WOMEN, in a spirit of fairness, should we vote for the bonds when such glaring inequality and injustice is heaped upon us?

OUR DUTY TO PROTEST.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox gave utterance to a sublime sentiment when she said:

"To submit in silence when we should protest makes cowards out of men. The human race has climbed on Protest. Had no voice been raised against injustice, ignorance and lust, the inquisition yet would serve the law, and guillotines decide our least disputes. The few who dare, must speak and speak again to right the wrongs of many."

Not only let us protest but let us voice our protest by marching solidly to the polls on April 2nd and voting AGAINST THE BONDS.

NELSON C. CREWS.

the

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 13

Maryland

Education — 1921.

Common Schools, Condition of

School Board Asked For New High School

Adopt Resolutions At Mass Meeting Friday Night

MRS. HOOKER SPEAKS

Committee Of Twenty-five To Push Project

Afro-American 4/22/21

The necessity of modern quarters for the Colored High School were urged at a mass meeting of 400 citizens at Bethel A. M. E. Church last Friday night. E. Bernard Taylor, an alumnus presided.

Mrs. Donald R. Hooker, white suffragist, made a strong plea for a new building, asserting that colored boys and girls should have the best of educational facilities.

Dr. H. S. McCard rapped the accomodations provided for students at the school and exhibited charts showing that the mortality among colored pupils in the city school is greater than that of whites because insanitary conditions.

W. Ashbie Hawkins made a ringing appeal for new quarters, asserting that Baltimore is woefully behind St. Louis, Washington, Kansas City and other communities in providing modern high school facilities for its colored youth.

George Sumner Whyte, president of the High School Alumni Association, also urged a new building.

The resolutions adopted stated that the building used by the Colored High School is "adequate, insanitary and impracticable for educational purposes" and called upon the Public Improvement Commission and the Mayor and City Council to take the necessary steps to remedy the situation. A committee of 25 persons was appointed Monday to present the resolution to the School Board and Public Improvement Commission.

The committee named to push the project follows Dr. Howard E. Young, Bishop John Hurst, J. Logan Jenkins, Truly Hatchett, Dr. Benjamin Brown, Dr. Daniel S. Brown, Dr. D. Grant Scott, Dr. Thomas, S. Hawkins, T. Evans Fernandis, Rev. Dr. Ernest Lyon W. Ashbie Hawkins, Carl J. Murphy, Franklin T. Johnson, W. T. Andrews, Rev. Junius Gray, Mrs. Jennie H. Mills, Mrs. E. Mayfield Boyle, Dr. H. S. McCard, Mrs. H. E. Young, Mrs. Jennie H. Ross, Mrs. Albert O. Reid, John W. Jones, W. C. McCard, Mrs. Sarah C. Fernandis and Mrs. Marie L. Williams. Mr. Taylor will be chairman.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 17